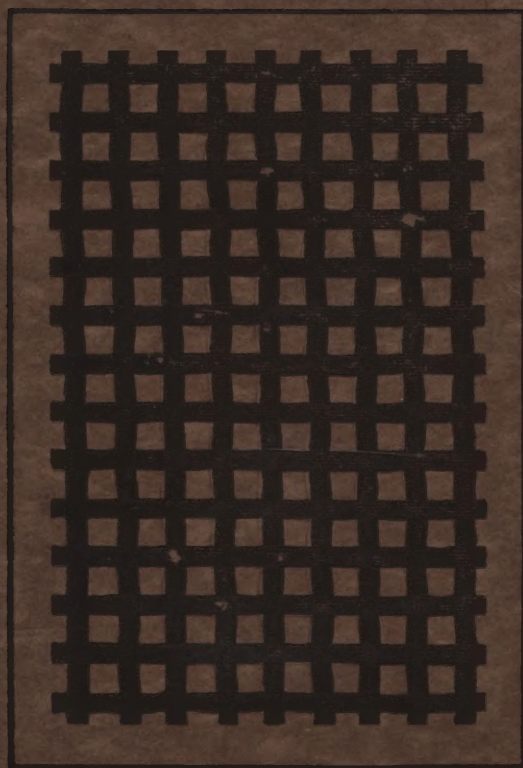


THE W. S. TYLER
COMPANY



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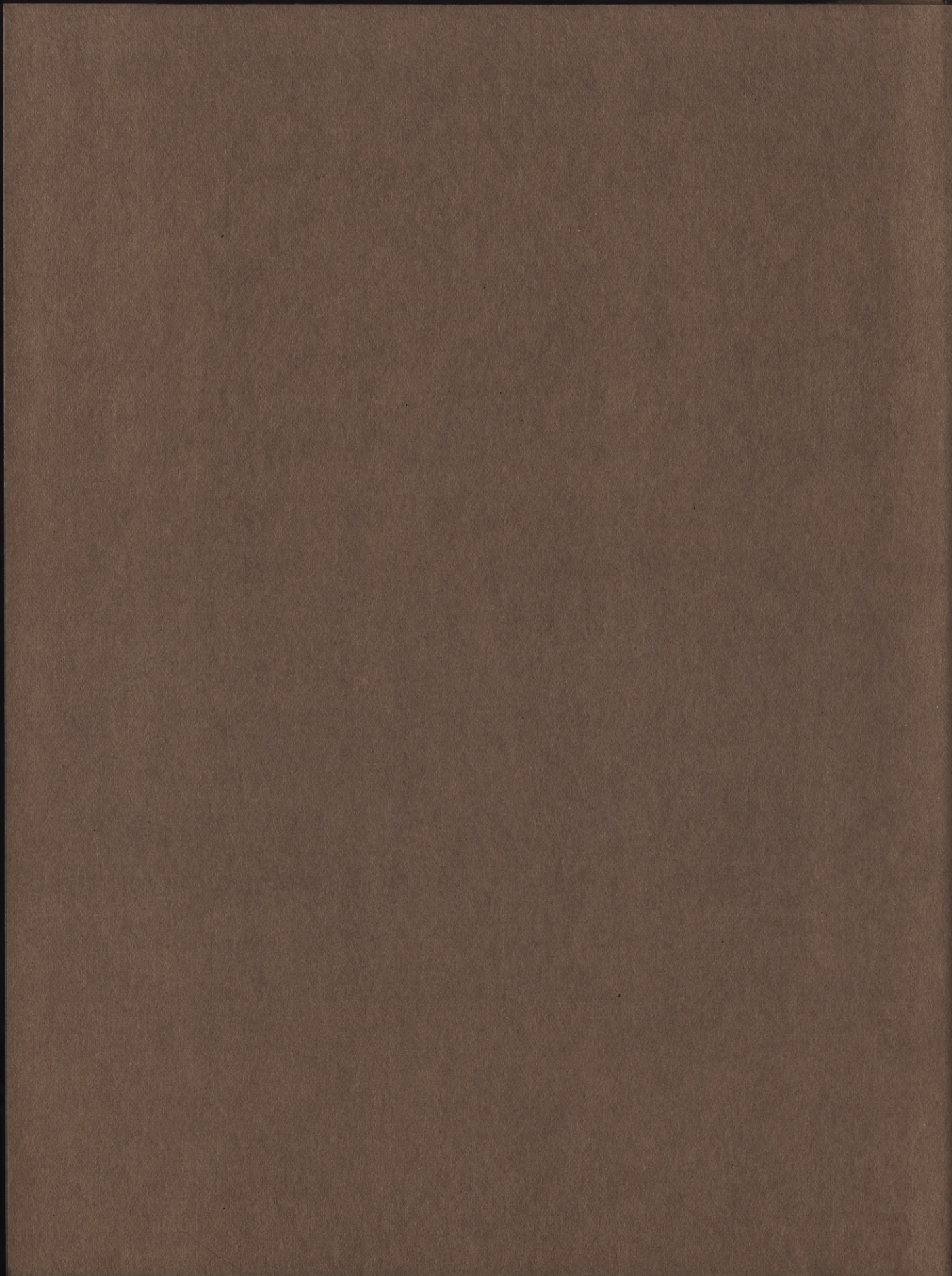
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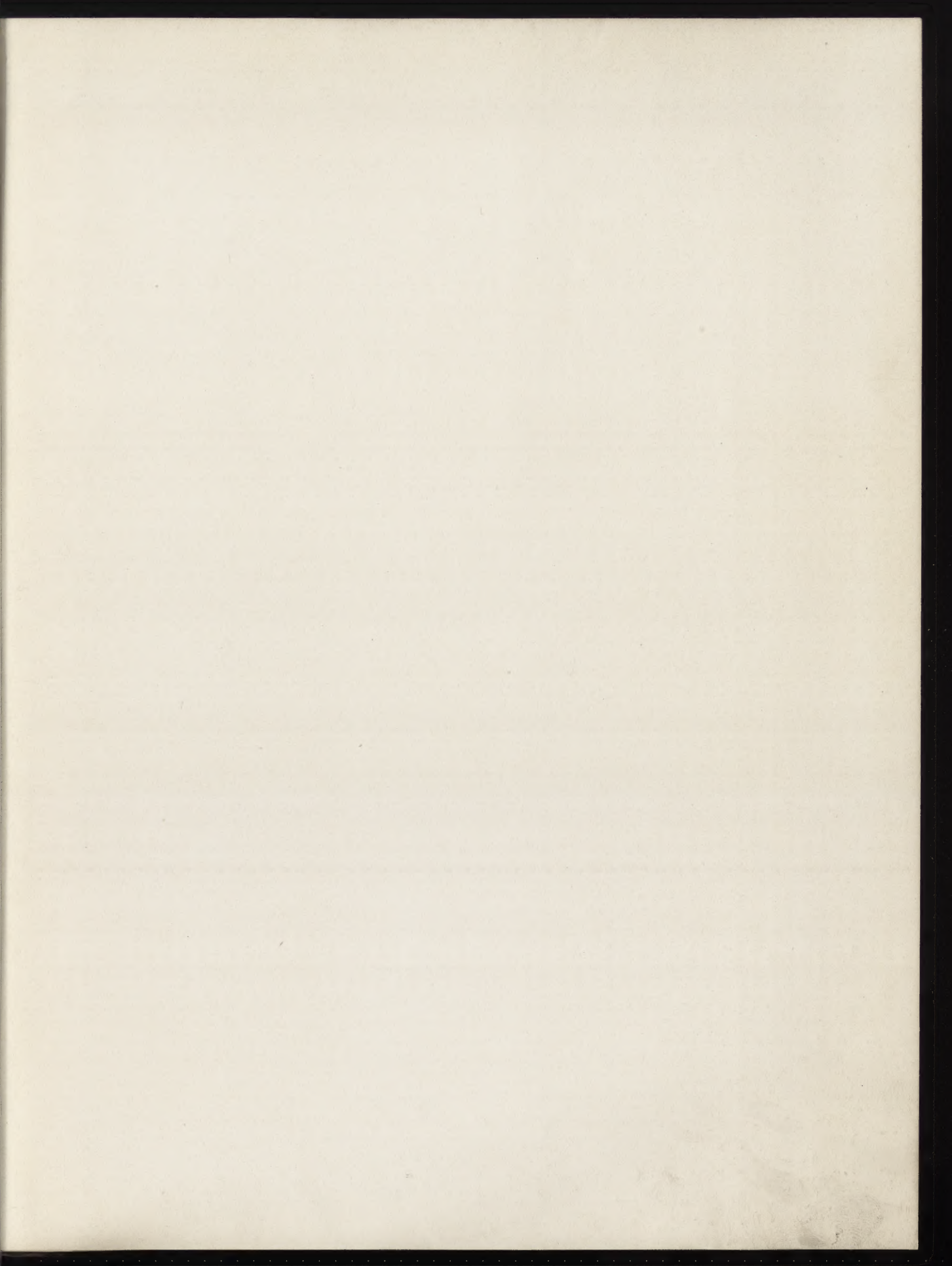
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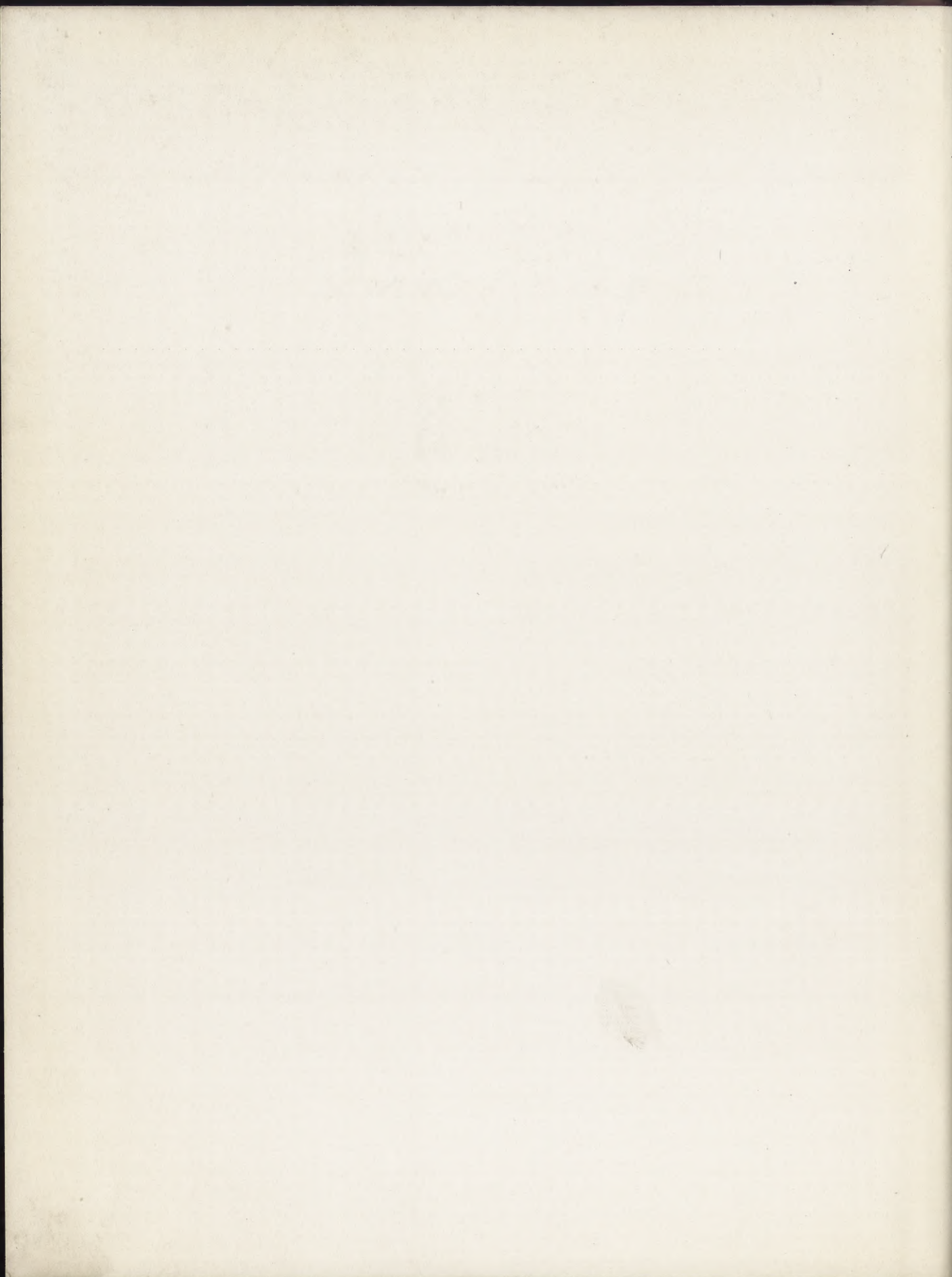
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THE CORDAY & GROSS COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE W.S.TYLER C O M P A N Y

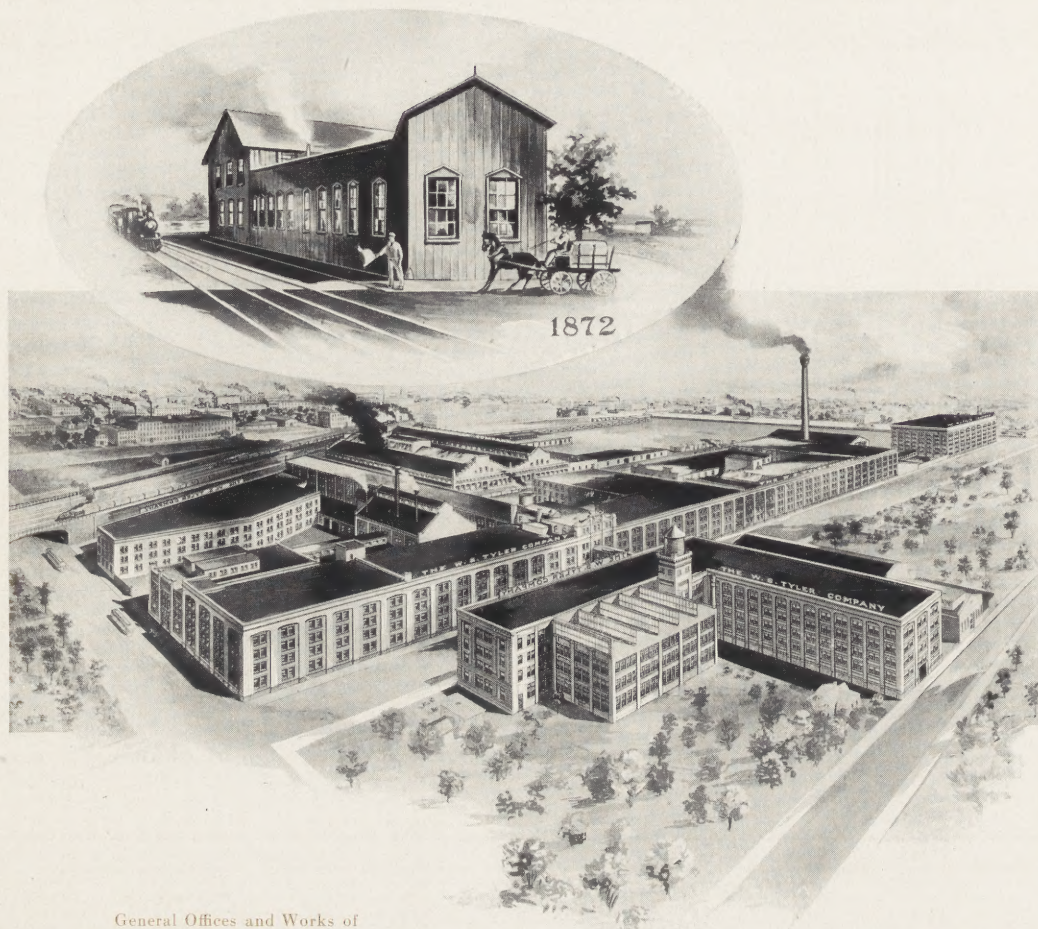
Manufacturers of
Wire Cloth & Mining Screen
Made from Iron, Steel, Brass,
Copper & Phosphor Bronze.
f o r a l l U s e s

The Tyler Double Crimped Screen

CATALOGUE 40

SECOND EDITION

OFFICES AND WORKS
SUPERIOR AVE. *and* EAST 36TH STREET
C L E V E L A N D , O H I O . U . S . A.



General Offices and Works of
The W. S. Tyler Company

Cleveland, Ohio

Insert shows original works on
the same site in 1872

POLICY AND PRODUCT



QUALITY is the one word that expresses the policy of The W. S. Tyler Company. On this policy is based its prestige and the growth of its industry from a very humble beginning forty-two years ago to its present proportions. This company has never succumbed to the temptation of making a superficial appeal to mere cheapness, but has always produced the best in each particular class of its products in the knowledge that it was sure in final economy to the user of screens.

The value of the Tyler quality in economy has come to the knowledge of screen users by education, by the school of actual experience, and the world-wide market for the Tyler product has been developed by showing what the screens will do for the user.

Sizing problems are the most vital of all problems in the process of production, and The W. S. Tyler Company desire to offer what they can toward their proper solution. The company's experience, records of results and information service are always available without cost to screen users of all industries.

During the greater part of its existence, the company depended largely on mouth to mouth advertising, from one user to another. It is only within recent years that the advertising art has been applied to educate, to extend to all screen users the economical value of Tyler quality.

This catalogue is a part of the educational campaign.

In issuing this book, it is the desire of the company to show that screens are not merely woven wire, but that their making and classification for various uses in all industries where products are sized is a scientific result based on the knowledge of what is required. Every condition where screens are used has been carefully studied with a view of making screens expressly to the advantage of the user.

If this book in its compilation of data and illustrations reflects the spirit and policy of The W. S. Tyler Company, it will to a large degree have accomplished its purpose.

65899

Why the Decimal is Used rather than the Gauge Number in Specifying the Diameter of Wire

The W. S. Tyler Company has abandoned the use of gauge numbers entirely and hereafter will use the decimal fraction of an inch in expressing the diameter of wire. Throughout this catalogue, all sizes of wire will be shown in decimals rather than gauge numbers.

To learn the diameter of wire represented by a gauge number, refer to the table shown on the opposite page. The diameter of wire is expressed in the decimal fraction of an inch covering the various gauge numbers under the standards in common use.

The use of gauge numbers or so-called "standards" in specifying the size of wire for screens is confusing.

By merely giving the gauge number of wire, there is too much opportunity for misunderstanding and even sharp practice in fulfilling a specification.

There is but one safe policy to pursue in making up screen specifications, and that is to give the size of wire in the decimal fraction of an inch.

Gauge numbers can so easily be misunderstood, for there are about nine different standards commonly used and the same gauge number in each standard represents a different diameter of wire.

For instance, on the opposite page are six illustrations of wire in six different "standards," each showing No. 5 gauge; yet there is a wide variance in the diameter of wire ranging from .181 to .220.

With this in mind, a requisition calling for No. 5 gauge could be made from .181, .207, .212, .218 or .220 wire and be technically correct. Naturally there is a wide difference in price between the smallest and largest diameter, affording an opportunity for misjudgment or sharp practice on the part of the seller both in submitting price and filling the specification.

The Tyler Standard Decimal Sizes for Wire of all Metals

.393	.014
.362	.0135
.331	.013
.307	.012
.283	.011
.263	.0105
.244	.010
.225	.0095
.207	.009
.192	.0085
.177	.008
.162	.0075
.148	.007
.135	.00675
.120	.0065
.105	.00625
.092	.006
.080	.00575
.072	.0055
.063	.00525
.054	.005
.047	.00475
.041	.0045
.035	.00425
.032	.004
.028	.0036
.025	.0032
.023	.003
.020	.0028
.018	.0026
.017	.0024
.016	.0022
.015	.002

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

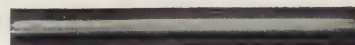
Table Showing the Difference Between Wire Gauges

Number	Washburn & Moen	Old English	Birmingham or Stubs	American or Brown & Sharpe	United States or U. S.	Imperial
0000	.393	.454	.454	.460	.4062	.400
000	.362	.425	.425	.4096	.375	.372
00	.331	.390	.390	.3648	.3437	.348
0	.307	.340	.340	.3249	.3125	.324
1	.283	.300	.300	.2893	.2812	.300
2	.263	.284	.284	.2576	.2656	.276
3	.244	.259	.259	.2294	.25	.252
4	.225	.238	.238	.2043	.2343	.232
5	.207	.220	.220	.1819	.2187	.212
6	.192	.203	.203	.1620	.2031	.192
7	.177	.180	.180	.1442	.1875	.176
8	.162	.165	.165	.1284	.1718	.160
9	.148	.148	.148	.1144	.1562	.144
10	.135	.134	.134	.1018	.1406	.128
11	.120	.120	.120	.0907	.125	.116
12	.105	.109	.109	.0808	.1093	.104
13	.092	.095	.095	.0719	.0937	.092
14	.080	.083	.083	.0640	.0781	.080
15	.072	.072	.072	.0570	.0703	.072
16	.063	.065	.065	.0508	.0625	.065
17	.054	.058	.058	.0452	.0562	.056
18	.047	.049	.049	.0403	.05	.048
19	.041	.040	.042	.0358	.0437	.040
20	.035	.035	.035	.0319	.0375	.036
21	.032	.0315	.032	.0284	.0343	.032
22	.028	.0295	.028	.0253	.0312	.028
23	.025	.027	.025	.0225	.0281	.024
24	.023	.025	.022	.0201	.025	.022
25	.020	.023	.020	.0179	.0218	.020
26	.018	.0205	.018	.0159	.0187	.018
27	.017	.0187	.016	.0141	.0171	.0164
28	.016	.0165	.014	.0126	.0156	.0149
29	.015	.0155	.013	.0112	.0140	.0136
30	.014	.0137	.012	.0100	.0125	.0124
31	.0135	.0122	.010	.0089	.0109	.0116
32	.013	.0112	.009	.0079	.0101	.0108
33	.011	.0102	.008	.0070	.0093	.010
34	.010	.0095	.007	.0063	.0085	.0092
35	.0095	.009	.005	.0056	.0078	.0084
36	.009	.0075	.004	.005	.0070	.0076
37	.0085	.0065		.0044	.0066	.0068
38	.008	.0057		.0039	.0062	.0060
39	.0075	.005		.0035		.0052
40	.007	.0045		.0031		.0048

No. 5. Old Eng. .220



No. 5. W. & M. .207



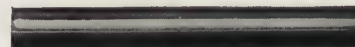
No. 5. Birm. .220



No. 5. B. & S. .1819



No. 5. U. S. .2187

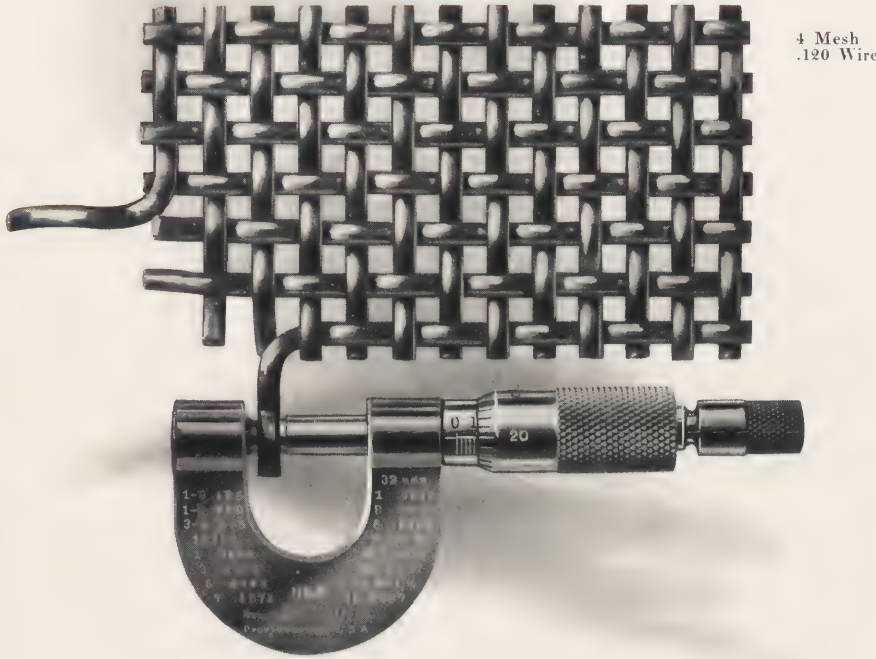


No. 5. Imperial .212



Illustrations showing the comparison of decimal sizes in the same gauge numbers of different standards

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



How to Gauge Wire

The W. S. Tyler Company recommend the use of the micrometer in determining the diameter of wire in decimals of an inch.

A micrometer is absolutely accurate, and shows the exact diameter of the wire to a ten-thousandth part of an inch.

A disc gauge is objectionable because it does not show fractional sizes, and in the fine sizes a wire can easily be stretched a full size in forcing the wire in the notch.

A forked gauge, unless carefully handled, can be sprung to show a variation of a full size of wire.

It is good practice for the user to gauge the wire in both warp and shoot and count the mesh both ways of the cloth purchased before using.

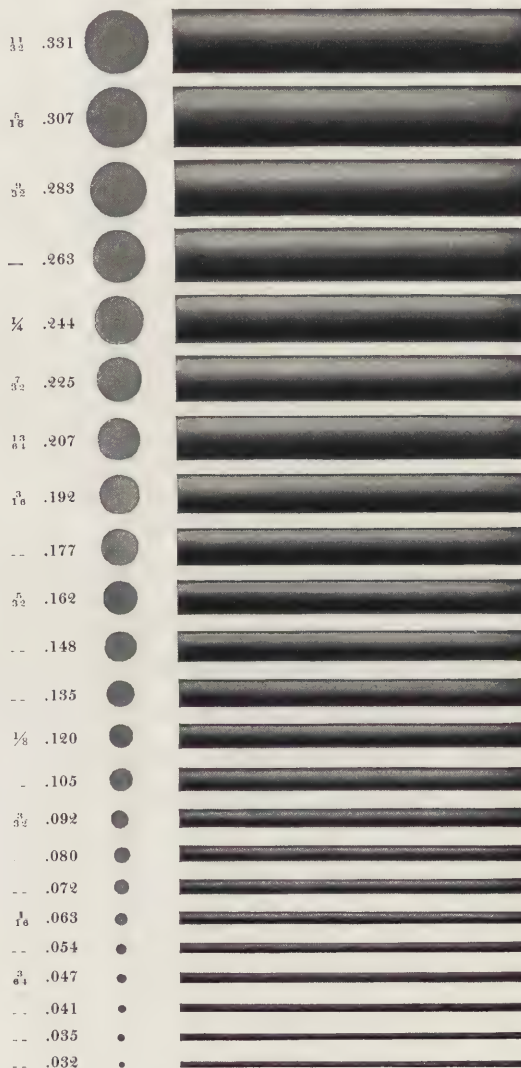
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Table Indicating
Diameter and Weight
of Steel Wire

Diameter Inches	Weight of 100 Feet, Pounds
.393	40.94
.362	34.73
.331	29.04
.307	27.66
.283	21.23
.263	18.34
.244	15.78
.225	13.39
.207	11.35
.192	9.73
.177	8.03
.162	6.96
.148	5.08
.135	4.83
.120	3.82
.105	2.92
.092	2.24
.080	1.69
.072	1.38
.063	1.05
.054	.77
.047	.58
.041	.45
.035	.32
.032	.27
.028	.21
.025	.175
.023	.140
.020	.116
.018	.093
.017	.083
.016	.074
.015	.061
.014	.054
.0135	.050
.013	.046
.011	.037
.010	.030
.0095	.025
.009	.021

Illustrations Showing Actual Size of
Wire in Decimals of an Inch

Approximate Size Shown in
Common Fractions



Definition of Mesh

Mesh in wire cloth is the number of openings per lineal inch.

To count the number of openings in an inch, measure from the center of a wire to a point 1-inch distant; thus 4 mesh as shown on the opposite page should count four openings from the center of a wire to the center of a wire 1-inch from that point.

Fractional meshes are counted the same, but the point 1-inch distant will be between wires; thus $4\frac{1}{2}$ mesh should count $4\frac{1}{2}$ openings from the center of a wire to a point 1-inch away.

In specifying mesh by inches or the fractional part of an inch, state if the opening is desired "in the clear" or "center to center." For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh may measure $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the center of one wire to the center of the next wire or it may be $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch "in the clear" between wires. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh in the clear may also be specified as $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space.

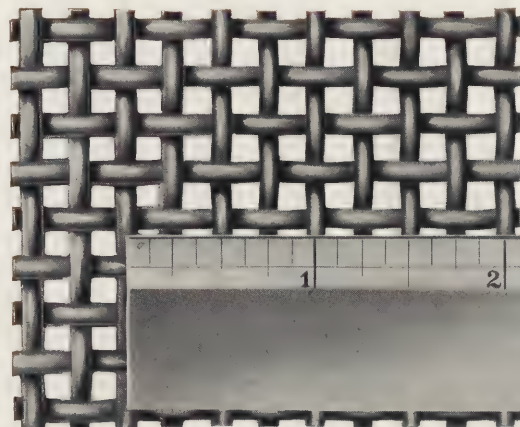
SPACE: The actual opening between the wires is technically known as "space;" thus $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space .135 wire implies that the wires are $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch apart in the clear and the diameter of wire .135.

Lengths—Inches and Millimetres

Equivalents of Decimal and Common Fractions
of an Inch in Millimetres
From $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 Inch

In.	$\frac{1}{2}$'s	$\frac{1}{4}$'s	8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths	Millimetres	Decimals of an Inch
						1	= .397	.015625
						2	= .794	.03125
						3	= 1.191	.046875
				1	2	4	= 1.588	.0625
						5	= 1.984	.078125
						6	= 2.381	.09375
						7	= 2.778	.109375
			1	2	4	8	= 3.175	.1250
						9	= 3.572	.140625
						10	= 3.969	.15625
						11	= 4.366	.171875
				3	6	12	= 4.763	.1875
						13	= 5.159	.203125
						14	= 5.556	.21875
						15	= 5.953	.234375
			1	2	4	8	= 6.350	.2500
						9	= 6.747	.265625
						10	= 7.144	.28125
						11	= 7.541	.296875
						12	= 7.938	.3125
						13	= 8.334	.328125
						14	= 8.731	.34375
						15	= 9.128	.359375
				3	6	12	= 9.525	.3750
						13	= 9.922	.390625
						14	= 10.319	.40625
						15	= 10.716	.421875
						16	= 11.113	.4375
						17	= 11.509	.453125
						18	= 11.906	.46875
						19	= 12.303	.484375
						20	= 12.700	.5
						21	= 13.097	.515625
						22	= 13.494	.53125
						23	= 13.891	.546875
						24	= 14.288	.5625
						25	= 14.684	.578125
						26	= 15.081	.59375
						27	= 15.478	.609375
						28	= 15.875	.625
						29	= 16.272	.640625
						30	= 16.669	.65625
						31	= 17.066	.671875
						32	= 17.463	.6875
						33	= 17.859	.703125
						34	= 18.256	.71875
						35	= 18.653	.734375
						36	= 19.050	.75
						37	= 19.447	.765625
						38	= 19.844	.78125
						39	= 20.241	.796875
						40	= 20.638	.8125
						41	= 21.034	.828125
						42	= 21.431	.84375
						43	= 21.828	.859375
						44	= 22.225	.875
						45	= 22.622	.890625
						46	= 23.019	.90625
						47	= 23.416	.921875
						48	= 23.813	.9375
						49	= 24.209	.953125
						50	= 24.606	.96875
						51	= 25.003	.984375
						52	= 25.400	1.000
1	2	4	8	16	32	64		

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



4 Mesh; .105 Wire

Lengths—Hundredths of an Inch to Millimetres

From 1 to 100 Hundredths

Hun- dredths of an Inch	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	.254	.508	.762	1.016	1.270	1.524	1.778	2.032	2.286
10	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
20	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
30	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
40	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
50	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14.478	14.732	14.986
60	15.240	15.494	15.748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17.526
70	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
80	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
90	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

Lengths—Millimetres to Decimals of an Inch

From 1 to 100 Units

Milli- metres	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	.03937	.07874	.11811	.15748	.19685	.23622	.27559	.31496	.35433
10	.39370	.43307	.47244	.51181	.55118	.59055	.62992	.66929	.70866	.74803
20	.78740	.82677	.86614	.90551	.94488	.98425	1.02362	1.06299	1.10236	1.14173
30	1.18110	1.22047	1.25984	1.29921	1.33858	1.37795	1.41732	1.45669	1.49606	1.53543
40	1.57480	1.61417	1.65354	1.69291	1.73228	1.77165	1.81102	1.85039	1.88976	1.92913
50	1.96850	2.00787	2.04724	2.08661	2.12598	2.16535	2.20472	2.24409	2.28346	2.32283
60	2.36220	2.40157	2.44094	2.48031	2.51968	2.55905	2.59842	2.63779	2.67716	2.71653
70	2.75590	2.79527	2.83464	2.87401	2.91338	2.95275	2.99212	3.03149	3.07086	3.11023
80	3.14960	3.18897	3.22834	3.26771	3.30708	3.34645	3.38582	3.42519	3.46456	3.50393
90	3.54330	3.58267	3.62204	3.66141	3.70078	3.74015	3.77952	3.81889	3.85826	3.89763

Size of Opening

The size of opening between wires determines the size of the screened product.

With the size of opening determined, a screen may be selected of a mesh and diameter of wire that will produce the result desired.

The size of wire should be selected with a view of the service required of the screen. For instance, a light wire will screen freely and be sufficient for a light material, but a heavy, hard material demanding the same sizing as the lighter material will require a heavy wire to support the weight and withstand the wear.

From pages 22 to 68 inclusive will be found tables showing the opening between wires in every mesh and size of wire. If a screen is too light for the service, but of the required opening, a heavier wire in the same opening can be found by consulting these tables; if a screen is too heavy for the service, the tables will show a lighter wire with the same size opening and producing the same result in the size of the product.

This is illustrated on the opposite page by six different screens, all with the same size opening but with a variation in mesh from 14 to 24 and from .011 inch to .041 inch in the diameter of wire.

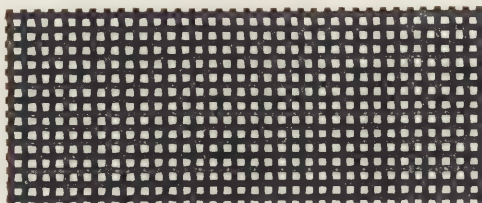
To show the practical application, suppose .030 is the opening to produce the desired sizing—by referring to the tables, 22-mesh .015 wire has an opening .0305. If this is too light, a larger sized wire in the same sized opening is shown in 20-mesh .020 wire with .030 opening, and so on up the list until a size of wire is found heavy enough for the service. The meshes and sizes of wire to produce this opening are as follows:

Metric Units and English Equivalents

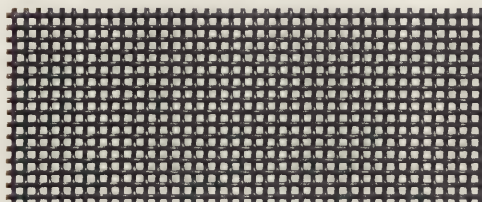
Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Mesh Per Inch	Size of Wire, Decimal of an Inch
.0300	14	.041
.0305	16	.032
.0306	18	.025
.0300	20	.020
.0305	22	.015
.0307	24	.011

1 millimetre	=	0.03937 inch = $\frac{1}{25}$ inch
1 centimetre	=	0.3937 inch.
1 decimetre	=	3.937 inches = $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
1 meter	=	39.37 inches = 3.28 feet.
1 kilometer	=	39370. inches = .6214 mile.
1 square metre	=	10.764 square feet.
1 kilogram	=	2.205 pounds avoirdupois.

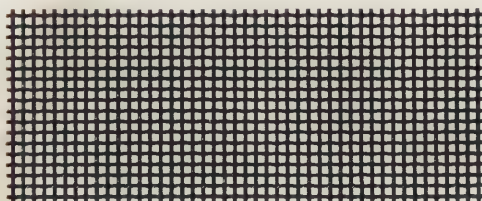
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



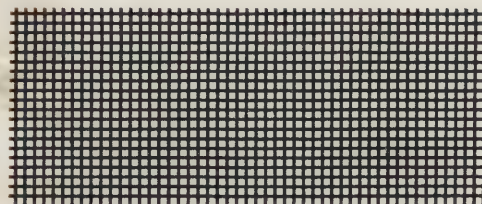
.0300 Opening; 14 Mesh; .041 Wire



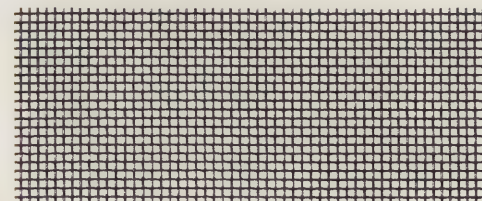
.0305 Opening; 16 Mesh; .032 Wire



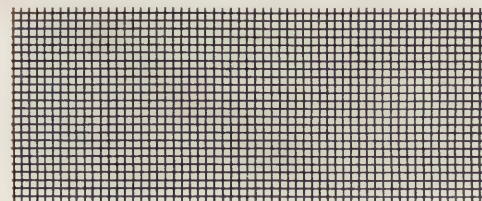
.0306 Opening; 18 Mesh; .025 Wire



.0300 Opening; 20 Mesh; .020 Wire



.0305 Opening; 22 Mesh; .015 Wire



.0307 Opening; 24 Mesh; .011 Wire

Selection of Screens

Economical screening is the biggest mill problem before any industry where products are sized. The solution lies largely in the selection of screens.

Every assistance will be rendered the screen users in determining the best screen for their requirements. It is just as much a part of the service of The W. S. Tyler Company to furnish information about screen problems as it is to build screens.

The elements that enter into the solution of screen troubles are: How the screen is used, the type of screen, the size of opening, the size and kind of wire, the material to be screened and the capacity required.

In submitting data for assistance in selecting screens, send a sample of the product showing fineness required, and state general conditions. It is also well to include a sample of the screen in use and a sample of the material before it is screened.

The W. S. Tyler Company is scientifically equipped to render screen users every possible assistance in the selection of screens. Obviously, results are not guaranteed, but long experience and a wide range of test records enable a solution by the selection of a particular screen for a particular use. While screen troubles are not always eliminated, yet in every case they are improved.

It may be said that there is no industry in which screens are used but what The W. S. Tyler Company is familiar with the qualifications of the screen that will show the best returns. Experiments are usually necessary in solving any screen problem, but with the aid of the company's experience and testing laboratory these experiments can be reduced to a minimum. The company has furnished screen for such a variety of uses that its system of determining probable results will be found quite accurate. This service of the company in assisting in the selection of screens is entirely free to the screen user.

The illustrations on the opposite page show some of the machines used in sizing products and requiring varied screen treatment.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Some of the Machines on which Wire Cloth is Used

Testing Laboratory

Screen troubles are the big leaks in production expense. To locate screen troubles and remedy them is the mission of the Tyler Laboratory, and this service is for any user of screens, without fee.

The equipment of this department enables a test with the actual screen in question in every instance, so that conclusions can be made in recommending screen to produce a given sizing.

A sample of product to be screened, also a small sample of the screened product showing the required fineness, may be sent to this laboratory for testing and screen analysis.

In making tests with reference to fineness, a complete screen analysis is made, using the Tyler Standard Screen Scale Testing Sieves, and a full report of such tests will be willingly submitted to the screen user.

Under the old method, the screen user had to do the experimenting in the mill, going to the expense of testing various screens until something was found that would produce the desired result. The Tyler Laboratory, however, can save much of this expense, being equipped with sections of screen covering more than two thousand varieties. These vary in size of opening, mesh, metal, diameter of wire and material.

A screen selected by laboratory test may not meet all the conditions in actual practice, but in the screen chosen for the work, the element of sizing can be brought to a very close proximity of what is required.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



A Corner of the Tyler Testing Laboratory

What "Double Crimped" Means

The illustrations on the opposite page show the principle of the Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth, that is, the wires in either direction are evenly corrugated.

The term "Double Crimped" was originated by The W. S. Tyler Company and applies to their practical method of weaving wire cloth.

The type of screen construction known as "Double Crimped" is woven in a manner as to arch the shoot wire over the warp and the warp wire over the shoot.

Each wire forms a center or support to the other, rendering both the warp and shoot absolutely immovable and forming a perfectly rigid screen construction. This eliminates the possibility of wires shifting and guarantees the mesh to remain as originally woven.

This even corrugation of the wires presents a smooth surface which is a direct reason for the long life of the Tyler screen. There is uniform wear on the warp and shoot wires, as one wire does not extend above the other to take an unequal wear.

The crimping or arching of the wires is not sharp or abrupt. It is formed gradually with a long bend, and each crimp or arch has its support over and under the intersecting wire, thus the tensile strength of the wires is not impaired.

With this method of construction, a screen remains intact and gives the same accurate sizing as long as there is metal enough left in the wires to sustain the weight of the material on the screen.

The product has been imitated to some extent in the lighter grades, but in the combination of accurate mesh and the "Double Crimped" feature the Tyler product is without competition.

Double Crimped wire cloth is a quality product for producing quality results, and the sizing through this type of screen is uniform and dependable.

The first cost of Double Crimped cloth may be slightly greater than some of the "commercial grades," but the long life of the Tyler Double Crimped Screen proves it to be the lowest in cost eventually.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



3 Mesh; .135 Wire

Double Crimped Wire Cloth

Steel Wire Cloth

The tables beginning on this page show the code word, decimal size of opening, mesh, diameter of wire, and the list price per square foot on steel wire cloth.

These tables include practically every grade of steel wire cloth, but the company is prepared to make any mesh or diameter of wire that can be produced of steel wire and will be pleased to enter into correspondence with anyone not finding what is desired in the accompanying tables.

The code word in the iron and steel tables indicates the decimal size of opening, mesh, diameter of wire and also that steel wire cloth is required. If iron wire is desired, use the same code word adding the word "iron" immediately after.

Opposite each table showing the list price will be found full size reproductions of the mesh in several different diameters of wire.

The advantage in the use of the Tyler Double Crimped Steel Wire Cloth is found in its accuracy and long life.

The wires in both warp and shoot are thoroughly and evenly crimped making an accurate mesh which remains uniform until the screens are practically worn out.

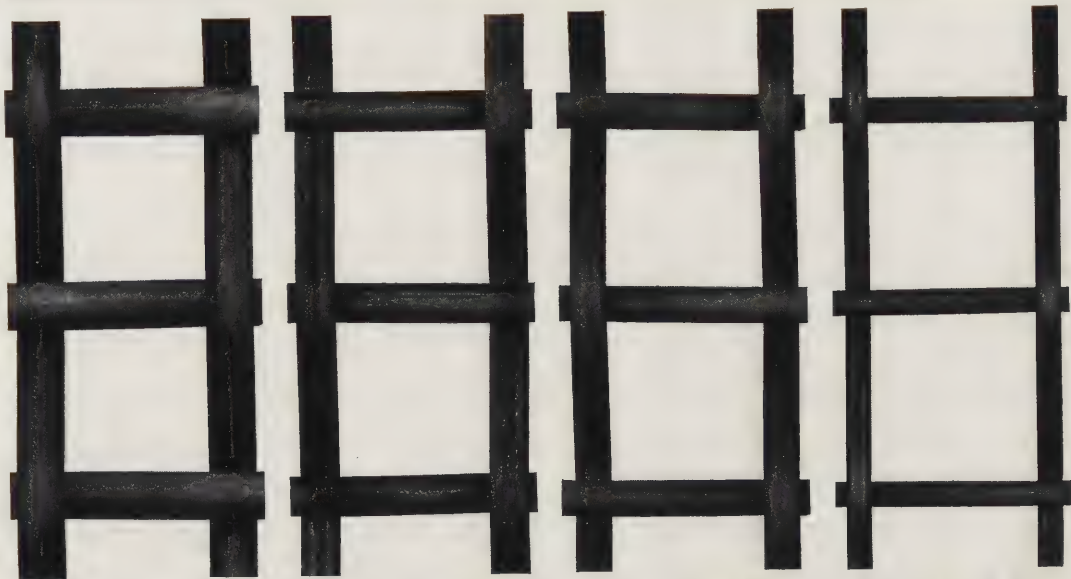
Price List of All Grades The Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth Iron or Steel

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Mesh	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fabah	.693	1''	.307	\$1.40
Fabbo	.717	1''	.283	1.20
Fabel	.737	1''	.263	1.05
Fabik	.756	1''	.244	.88
Fabum	.775	1''	.225	.73
Facaj	.793	1''	.207	.60
Facek	.808	1''	.192	.50
Facil	.823	1''	.177	.44
Facom	.838	1''	.162	.38
Facun	.852	1''	.148	.32
Fadak	.865	1''	.135	.28
Fadel	.880	1''	.120	.24
Fadim	.895	1''	.105	.20
Fadon	.908	1''	.092	.15
Fadup	.920	1''	.080	.12
Fafal	.928	1''	.072	.10
Fafem	.467	3/4''	.283	1.40
Fafin	.487	3/4''	.263	1.20
Fafop	.506	3/4''	.244	1.05
Fafur	.525	3/4''	.225	.88
Fagam	.543	3/4''	.207	.73
Fagen	.558	3/4''	.192	.60
Fagip	.573	3/4''	.177	.50
Fagor	.588	3/4''	.162	.42
Fagus	.602	3/4''	.148	.38
Fahan	.615	3/4''	.135	.32
Fahep	.630	3/4''	.120	.27
Fahir	.645	3/4''	.105	.22
Fahos	.658	3/4''	.092	.17
Fahut	.670	3/4''	.080	.14
Fajap	.678	3/4''	.072	.12
Fajer	.687	3/4''	.063	.10
Fajgm	.362	5/8''	.263	1.40
Fajis	.381	5/8''	.244	1.20
Fajot	.400	5/8''	.225	1.05
Fajuv	.418	5/8''	.207	.88
Fakar	.433	5/8''	.192	.73
Fakes	.448	5/8''	.177	.60
Fakit	.463	5/8''	.162	.50
Fakov	.477	5/8''	.148	.40
Fakuw	.490	5/8''	.135	.35
Falas	.505	5/8''	.120	.30
Falet	.520	5/8''	.105	.25
Faliv	.533	5/8''	.092	.20
Falow	.545	5/8''	.080	.17
Falux	.553	5/8''	.072	.14
Famev	.562	5/8''	.063	.12
Famox	.571	5/8''	.054	.10
Famuy	.578	5/8''	.047	.09

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

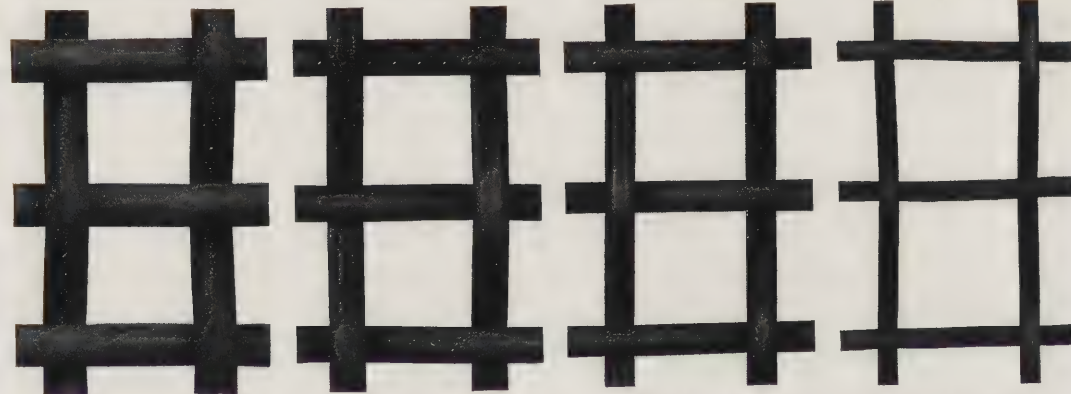


1" C. to C. 244 Wire

1" C. to C. 297 Wire

1" C. to C. 192 Wire

1" C. to C. 135 Wire

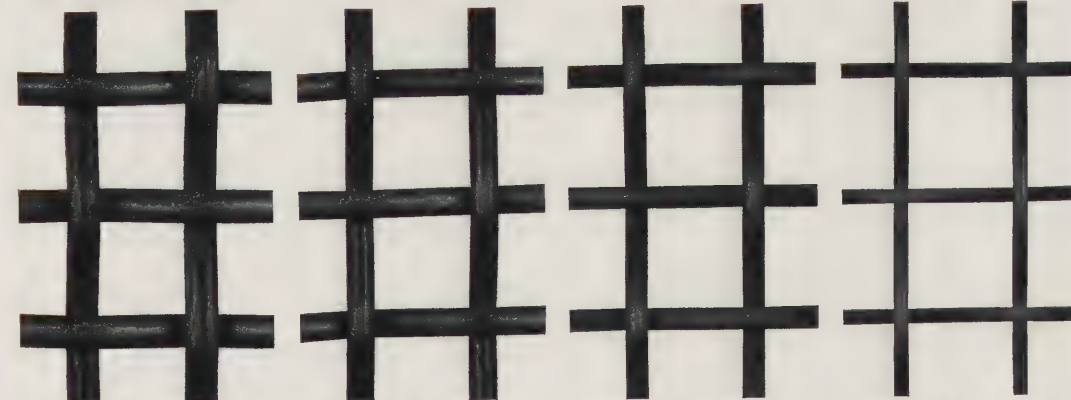


1" C. to C. 245 Wire

1" C. to C. 192 Wire

1" C. to C. 162 Wire

1" C. to C. 165 Wire



1" C. to C. 177 Wire

1" C. to C. 148 Wire

1" C. to C. 120 Wire

1" C. to C. 180 Wire

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

How to Order

In placing an order for wire cloth, it is necessary to specify the number of rolls or pieces, length of each piece or roll, width, size of opening or mesh, decimal size of wire and material from which the cloth is to be made.

Full Rolls

Full rolls contain 100 lineal feet or more. Less than 100 lineal feet must be invoiced at the less than roll price.

Stock Widths

The regular stock widths are 18, 24, 30 and 36 inches. Any special width will be made to order even to the fractional parts of an inch, as $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $27\frac{3}{4}$ inches, etc.

In ordering, great care should be used in having the specifications correct as to length, width, size of opening or mesh, diameter of wire and kind of material, for after special screens are made it is quite impossible to dispose of them elsewhere.

To avoid mistakes in ordering, it is a safe plan to send a small sample of the wire cloth in use that it may be duplicated as to exact mesh and size of wire.

Where it is a repeat order, refer to former order or the date of the original invoice, requesting that it be duplicated.

Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

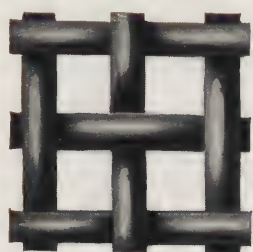
Continued

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fanix	.275	2	.225	\$1.35
Fanoy	.293	2	.207	1.10
Fanuz	.308	2	.192	.88
Fapaw	.323	2	.177	.75
Fapex	.338	2	.162	.60
Fapoz	.352	2	.148	.50
Fapub	.365	2	.135	.42
Farax	.380	2	.120	.35
Farey	.395	2	.105	.30
Fariz	.408	2	.092	.25
Farob	.420	2	.080	.20
Faruc	.428	2	.072	.17
Fasay	.437	2	.063	.14
Fasez	.446	2	.054	.12
Fasib	.453	2	.047	.10
Fasoc	.459	2	.041	.09
Fateb	.208	2½	.192	1.30
Fatic	.223	2½	.177	.90
Fatod	.238	2½	.162	.72
Fatuf	.252	2½	.148	.60
Favab	.265	2½	.135	.50
Favec	.280	2½	.120	.42
Favid	.295	2½	.105	.35
Favof	.308	2½	.092	.30
Favug	.320	2½	.080	.25
Fawac	.328	2½	.072	.20
Fawed	.337	2½	.063	.17
Fawif	.346	2½	.054	.14
Fawog	.353	2½	.047	.12
Fawuh	.359	2½	.041	.10
Faxad	.365	2½	.035	.09
Faxoh	.171	3	.162	1.00
Faxuj	.185	3	.148	.75
Fayaf	.198	3	.135	.60
Fayeg	.213	3	.120	.50
Fayih	.228	3	.105	.40
Fayoj	.241	3	.092	.35
Fayuk	.253	3	.080	.30
Fazag	.261	3	.072	.25
Fazeh	.270	3	.063	.20
Fazij	.279	3	.054	.17
Fazok	.286	3	.047	.14
Fazul	.292	3	.041	.12
Febat	.298	3	.035	.10
Febev	.301	3	.032	.09

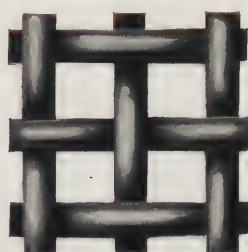
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

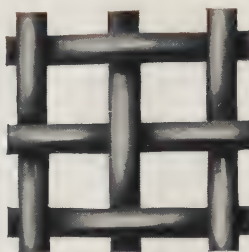
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



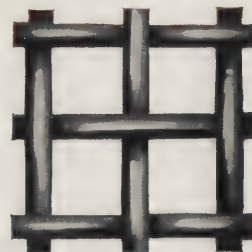
1 Mesh; .192 Wire



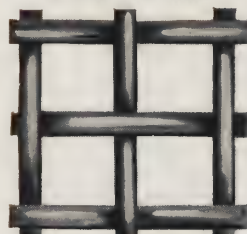
2 Mesh; .177 Wire



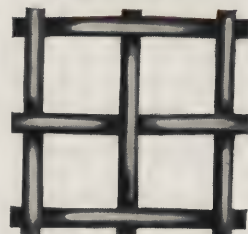
3 Mesh; .162 Wire



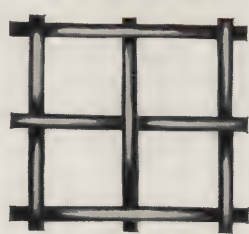
4 Mesh; .135 Wire



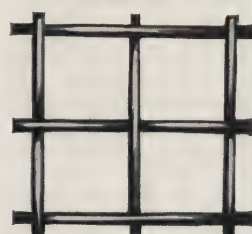
1 Mesh; .120 Wire



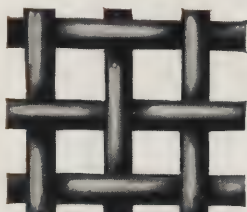
2 Mesh; .105 Wire



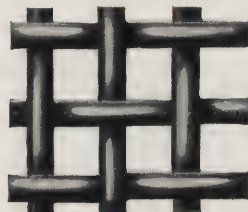
3 Mesh; .080 Wire



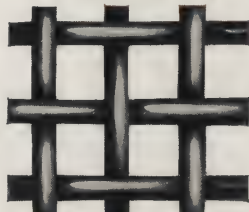
4 Mesh; .063 Wire



1 Mesh; .102 Wire



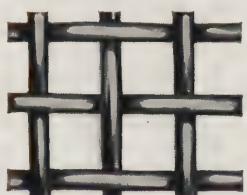
2 Mesh; .148 Wire



3 Mesh; .135 Wire



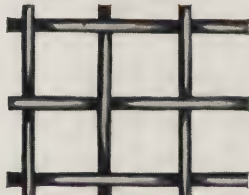
4 Mesh; .120 Wire



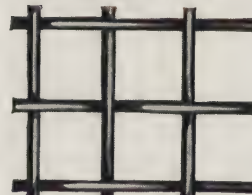
1 Mesh; .105 Wire



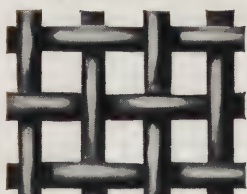
2 Mesh; .092 Wire



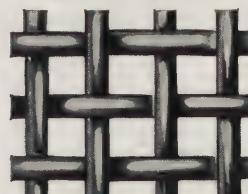
3 Mesh; .072 Wire



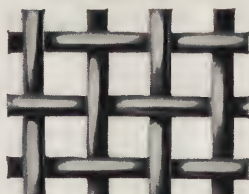
4 Mesh; .063 Wire



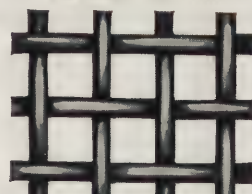
2 Mesh; .148 Wire



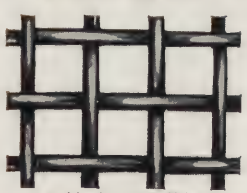
3 Mesh; .135 Wire



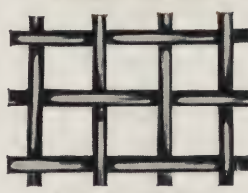
4 Mesh; .120 Wire



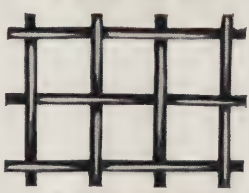
5 Mesh; .105 Wire



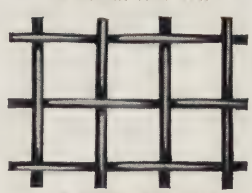
2 Mesh; .092 Wire



3 Mesh; .080 Wire



4 Mesh; .063 Wire



5 Mesh; .054 Wire

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Long Life

The demand of users from a field that is now world wide, is evidence of the economy of the Tyler Double Crimped Cloth in long life.

The general product of this type of screen has been constantly improved, adding to its life by making it in a wider variety of sizes and materials to meet the varying conditions.

The material has much to do with the life of a screen, and with the company's wide experience, they can select screen material for a particular service that will insure long life and economy.

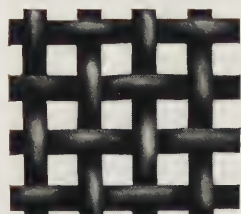
In the Tyler Cloth, the crown of the arches or crimps are of the same height both in the warp and shoot, which is an element in the long life of double crimped wire cloth. The arch of one wire does not remain higher than another to receive more of the wear as in single crimped cloth. Then, too, the double crimped feature of both warp and shoot renders both wires perfectly stationary and they cannot shift; thus the mesh remains intact until the screen is worn out; rendering an accurate product throughout its long life.

Iron or Steel Wire Cloth *Continued*

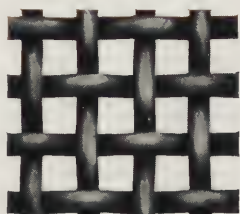
Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fecav	.138	3½	.148	\$1.00
Fecew	.151	3½	.135	.75
Fecix	.166	3½	.120	.65
Fecoy	.181	3½	.105	.50
Fecuz	.194	3½	.092	.40
Fedaw	.206	3½	.080	.35
Fedex	.214	3½	.072	.30
Fedoz	.223	3½	.063	.25
Fedub	.232	3½	.054	.20
Fefax	.239	3½	.047	.15
Fefey	.245	3½	.041	.13
Fefiz	.251	3½	.035	.11
Fefob	.254	3½	.032	.10
Fegex	.115	4	.135	1.10
Fegib	.130	4	.120	.80
Fegoc	.145	4	.105	.60
Fegud	.158	4	.092	.48
Fehaz	.170	4	.080	.38
Feheg	.178	4	.072	.32
Fehic	.187	4	.063	.27
Fehod	.196	4	.054	.22
Fehuf	.203	4	.047	.17
Fejab	.209	4	.041	.14
Fejec	.215	4	.035	.12
Fejld	.218	4	.032	.11
Fejof	.222	4	.028	.10
Feked	.102	4½	.120	1.00
Fekif	.117	4½	.105	.73
Fekog	.130	4½	.092	.55
Fekuh	.142	4½	.080	.42
Felad	.150	4½	.072	.35
Felef	.159	4½	.063	.30
Felig	.168	4½	.054	.25
Feloh	.175	4½	.047	.20
Feluj	.181	4½	.041	.17
Femaf	.187	4½	.035	.14
Femeg	.190	4½	.032	.12
Femih	.194	4½	.028	.11
Femoj	.197	4½	.025	.10

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

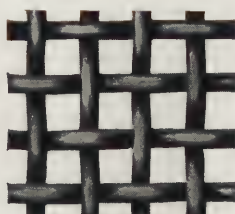
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



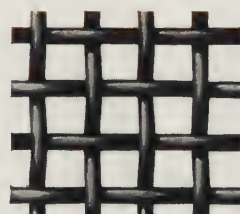
3x3 Mesh; .135 Wire



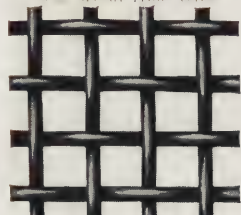
3x3 Mesh; .140 Wire



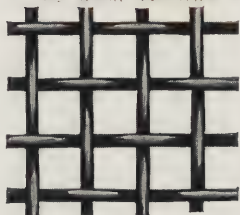
3x3 Mesh; .105 Wire



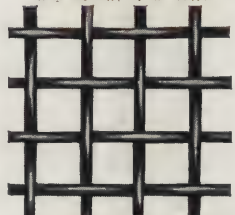
3x3 Mesh; .092 Wire



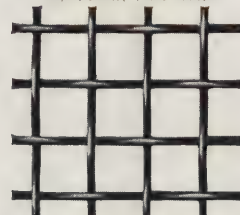
3x3 Mesh; .080 Wire



3x3 Mesh; .072 Wire



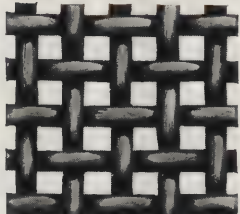
3x3 Mesh; .063 Wire



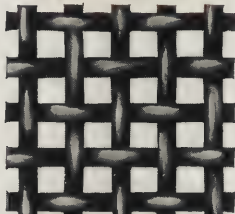
3x3 Mesh; .047 Wire



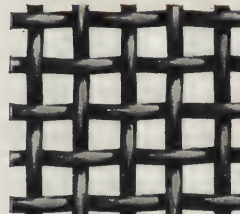
4x4 Mesh; .125 Wire



4x4 Mesh; .100 Wire



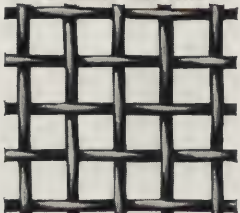
4x4 Mesh; .105 Wire



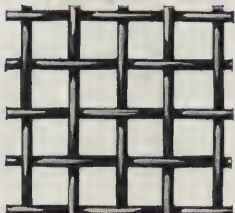
4x4 Mesh; .092 Wire



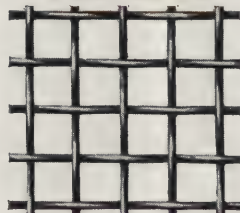
4x4 Mesh; .080 Wire



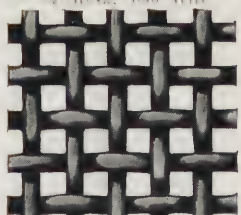
4x4 Mesh; .072 Wire



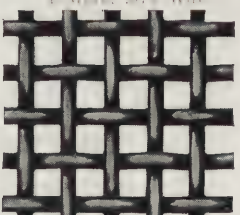
4x4 Mesh; .063 Wire



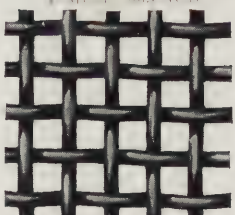
4x4 Mesh; .047 Wire



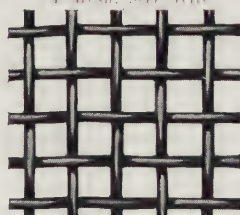
4x4 Mesh; .105 Wire



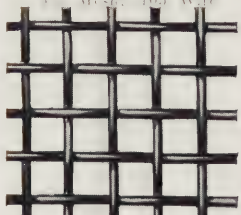
4x4 Mesh; .092 Wire



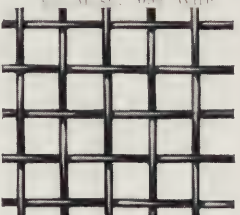
4x4 Mesh; .080 Wire



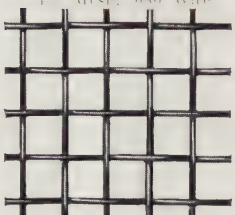
4x4 Mesh; .063 Wire



4x4 Mesh; .054 Wire



4x4 Mesh; .047 Wire



4x4 Mesh; .035 Wire



4x4 Mesh; .032 Wire

Size of Opening

The opening in wire cloth is the distance between wires, measured from the nearest surface of one wire to the nearest surface of the next wire.

The reproductions at the top of the opposite page illustrate eight samples of wire cloth all counting 5 meshes to the lineal inch, but each with a different size of opening. The variation is all due to the difference in the diameter of the wire used.

Where the mesh remains the same, the size of the opening is decreased by using a heavy wire and increased by using a light wire. For instance, 5 mesh made from .041 wire has an opening of .159. If the diameter of the wire is increased to .105, the size of the opening is reduced to .095.

The point for the screen user to remember is that as the number of openings to the inch is increased, the diameter of wire must be decreased to retain the same sized opening, and conversely, as the number of openings to the inch is decreased the diameter of wire must be increased to retain the same opening.

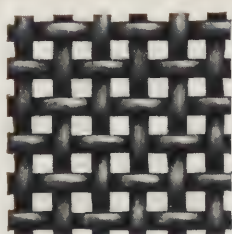
Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

Continued

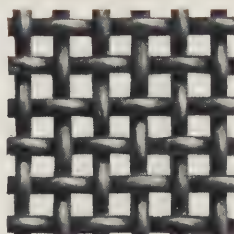
Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Feneh	.095	5	.105	\$0.80
Fenij	.108	5	.092	.60
Fenok	.120	5	.080	.48
Fenul	.128	5	.072	.40
Fepah	.137	5	.063	.35
Fepik	.146	5	.054	.30
Fepol	.153	5	.047	.25
Fepum	.159	5	.041	.20
Feraj	.165	5	.035	.17
Ferek	.168	5	.032	.14
Feril	.172	5	.028	.12
Feron	.175	5	.025	.10
Ferum	.177	5	.023	.09
Fesim	.075	6	.092	.80
Feson	.087	6	.080	.60
Fesup	.095	6	.072	.48
Fetem	.104	6	.063	.40
Fetin	.113	6	.054	.35
Fetop	.120	6	.047	.30
Fevam	.126	6	.041	.25
Feven	.132	6	.035	.22
Fevip	.135	6	.032	.17
Fevor	.139	6	.028	.14
Fevus	.142	6	.025	.12
Fewan	.144	6	.023	.10
Fewep	.147	6	.020	.09
Fewut	.063	7	.080	.80
Fexap	.071	7	.072	.60
Fexer	.080	7	.063	.48
Fexis	.089	7	.054	.40
Fexot	.096	7	.047	.35
Fexuv	.102	7	.041	.30
Feyar	.108	7	.035	.25
Feyes	.111	7	.032	.22
Feyit	.115	7	.028	.17
Feyov	.118	7	.025	.14
Feyuw	.120	7	.023	.12
Fezas	.123	7	.020	.10
Fezet	.125	7	.018	.09

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

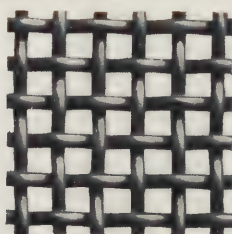
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



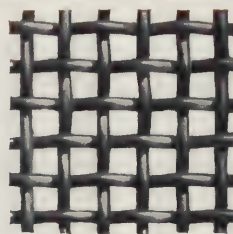
7 Mesh, .105 Wire



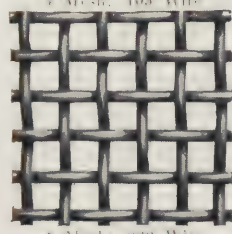
5 Mesh, .092 Wire



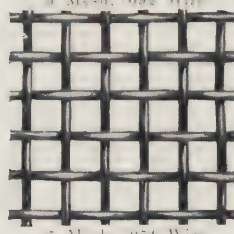
5 Mesh, .089 Wire



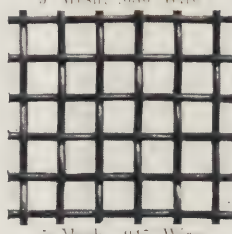
5 Mesh, .072 Wire



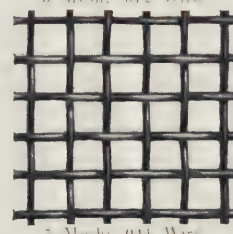
5 Mesh, .063 Wire



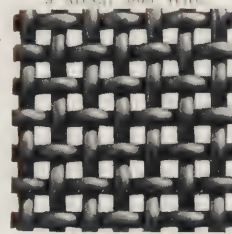
5 Mesh, .054 Wire



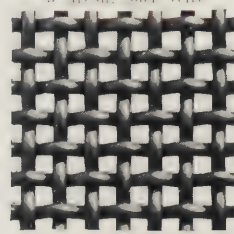
5 Mesh, .047 Wire



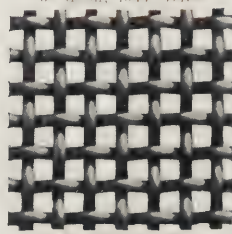
5 Mesh, .044 Wire



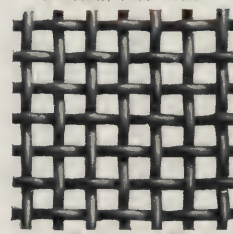
6 Mesh, .092 Wire



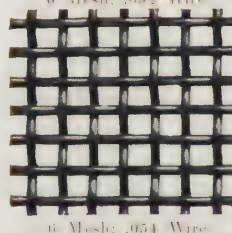
6 Mesh, .080 Wire



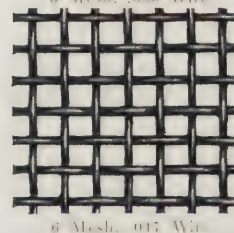
6 Mesh, .072 Wire



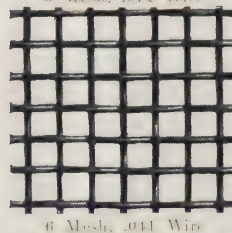
6 Mesh, .063 Wire



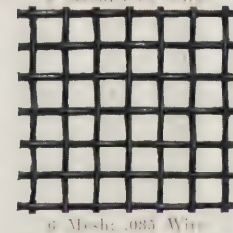
6 Mesh, .054 Wire



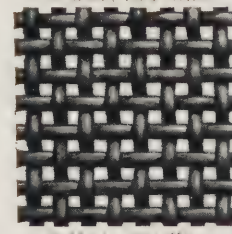
6 Mesh, .047 Wire



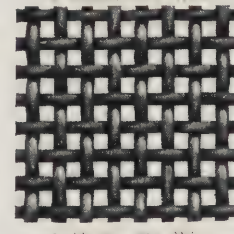
6 Mesh, .044 Wire



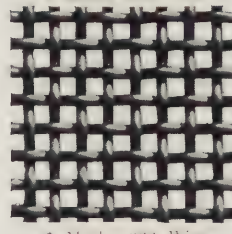
6 Mesh, .035 Wire



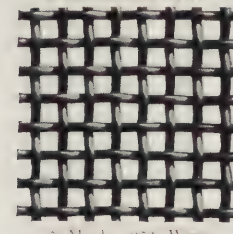
7 Mesh, .080 Wire



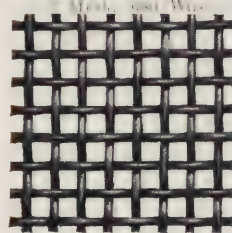
7 Mesh, .072 Wire



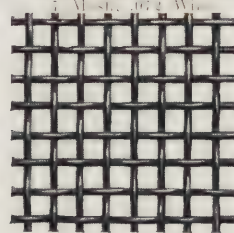
7 Mesh, .063 Wire



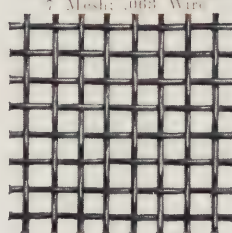
7 Mesh, .054 Wire



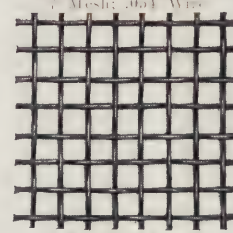
7 Mesh, .047 Wire



7 Mesh, .044 Wire



7 Mesh, .035 Wire



7 Mesh, .028 Wire

Mining Screens

The Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth is particularly adapted in construction and character of metal for the hardest wear to which a screen can be put.

The work required of a screen in the mining industry is extremely severe, yet the Tyler cloth has stood all tests and shown far the best returns.

The double crimped feature holds the wires in place, retaining the screen mesh intact until the warp and shoot wires have been worn so thin by abrasion that there is only metal enough left to support the weight of the material to be screened.

The Tyler Mining Screens are made from special wire and this, with the method of construction, accounts for the "long life" of the screens when put to the extraordinary hard service required in mills of the mining industry.

For use on stamp batteries, trommels, jigs, Chilians or shaking screens, the Tyler product is without competition.

The Tyler Mining Screen is furnished in iron, steel, copper, brass or phosphor bronze wire; however, where acid comes in contact with the screen, the latter is recommended.

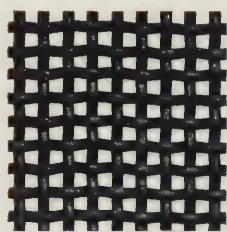
Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

Continued

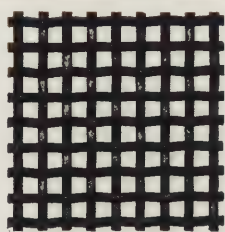
Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fezux	.053	8	.072	\$0.80
Fibaf	.062	8	.063	.60
Fibeg	.071	8	.054	.48
Fibih	.078	8	.047	.42
Fiboj	.084	8	.041	.35
Fibuk	.090	8	.035	.30
Ficag	.093	8	.032	.25
Ficeh	.097	8	.028	.22
Ficij	.100	8	.025	.17
Ficok	.102	8	.023	.14
Ficul	.105	8	.020	.12
Fidah	.107	8	.018	.10
Fidik	.108	8	.017	.09
Fifaj	.048	9	.063	.80
Fifek	.057	9	.054	.60
Fifil	.064	9	.047	.48
Fifom	.070	9	.041	.42
Fifun	.076	9	.035	.35
Figak	.079	9	.032	.32
Figel	.083	9	.028	.25
Figim	.086	9	.025	.22
Figon	.088	9	.023	.17
Figup	.091	9	.020	.14
Fihal	.093	9	.018	.12
Fihem	.094	9	.017	.10
Fihin	.095	9	.016	.09
Fijam	.046	10	.054	.72
Fijip	.053	10	.047	.60
Fijor	.059	10	.041	.48
Fijus	.065	10	.035	.40
Fikan	.068	10	.032	.35
Fikep	.072	10	.028	.30
Fikir	.075	10	.025	.25
Fikos	.077	10	.023	.20
Fikut	.080	10	.020	.15
Filap	.082	10	.018	.12
Filer	.083	10	.017	.11
Filis	.084	10	.016	.10
Filot	.085	10	.015	.09

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

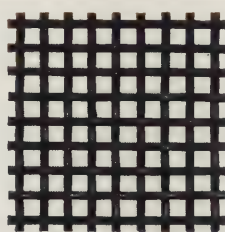
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



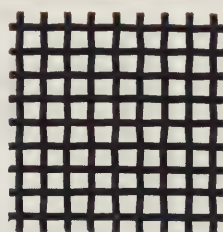
8 Mesh, .063 Wire



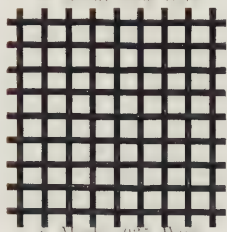
8 Mesh, .054 Wire



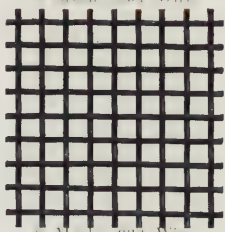
8 Mesh, .047 Wire



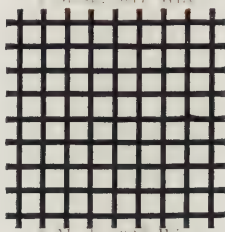
8 Mesh, .041 Wire



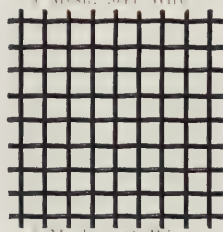
8 Mesh, .035 Wire



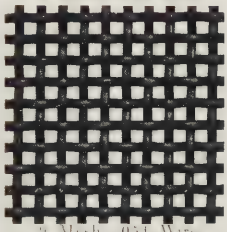
8 Mesh, .032 Wire



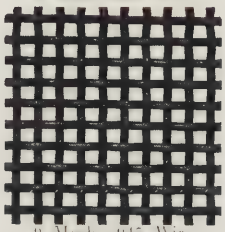
8 Mesh, .028 Wire



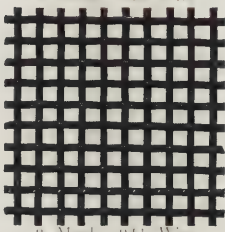
8 Mesh, .025 Wire



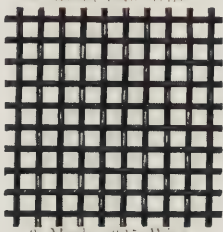
9 Mesh, .054 Wire



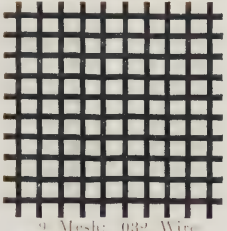
9 Mesh, .047 Wire



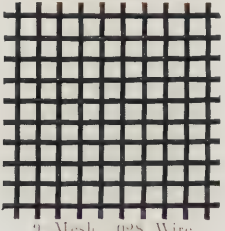
9 Mesh, .041 Wire



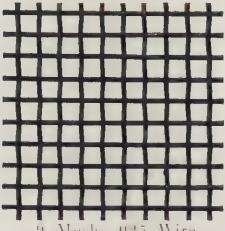
9 Mesh, .035 Wire



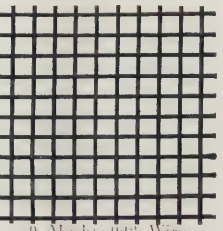
9 Mesh, .032 Wire



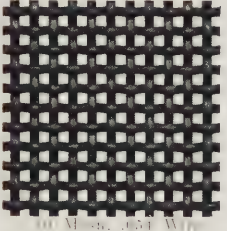
9 Mesh, .028 Wire



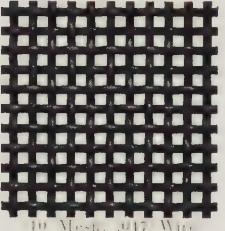
9 Mesh, .025 Wire



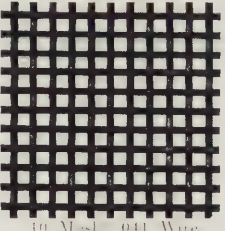
9 Mesh, .020 Wire



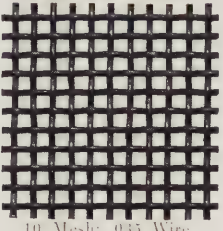
10 Mesh, .054 Wire



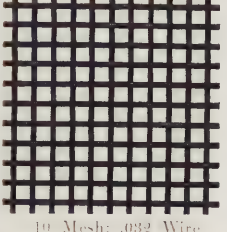
10 Mesh, .047 Wire



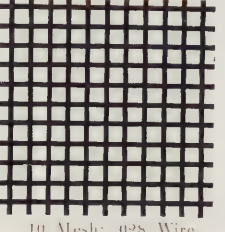
10 Mesh, .041 Wire



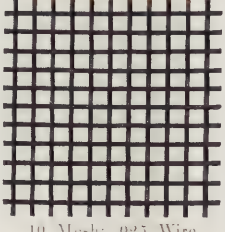
10 Mesh, .035 Wire



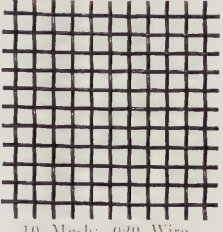
10 Mesh, .032 Wire



10 Mesh, .028 Wire



10 Mesh, .025 Wire



10 Mesh, .020 Wire

The Tyler Quality

It has always been the policy of The W. S. Tyler Company to produce the highest quality.

The growth of this particular industry has proven that there is a demand for quality rather than mere cheapness; that there is economy in quality.

For a time a screen user may take the superficial view and buy in mere figures rather than final economy, but time teaches that cheap screens are very expensive.

Put in cheap screen and you strike at the very heart of an industry where screens are used. Should the sizing be uneven, too fine or too coarse, a great loss may result.

In the Tyler product, the screen specifications are followed to the letter. The mesh will be found to count the same in both directions and both warp and shoot wires are made from the same sized wire, agreeable to the diameter specified.

Screens of Tyler quality with their "long life" need not be renewed at such frequent intervals, thus saving the labor in replacing the screens. Then, too, when a machine is shut down for screen renewal, the output is stopped, but this loss is materially less with screen of "long life," the renewals being less frequent.

Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

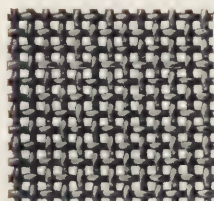
Continued

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fimes	.036	12	.047	\$0.72
Fimit	.042	12	.041	.60
Fimov	.048	12	.035	.48
Fimuw	.051	12	.032	.45
Finas	.055	12	.028	.38
Finet	.058	12	.025	.30
Finiv	.060	12	.023	.22
Finow	.063	12	.020	.17
Finux	.065	12	.018	.15
Fipat	.066	12	.017	.13
Fipev	.067	12	.016	.11
Fipox	.068	12	.015	.10
Fipuy	.069	12	.014	.09
Firix	.030	14	.041	.75
Firoy	.036	14	.035	.60
Firuz	.039	14	.032	.50
Fisaw	.043	14	.028	.40
Fisex	.046	14	.025	.35
Fisoz	.048	14	.023	.30
Fisub	.051	14	.020	.22
Fitax	.053	14	.018	.17
Fitey	.054	14	.017	.15
Fitiz	.055	14	.016	.13
Fitob	.056	14	.015	.12
Fituc	.057	14	.014	.11
Fivay	.0575	14	.0135	.10
Fivez	.058	14	.013	.09
Fivib	.060	14	.011	.08
Fivoc	.061	14	.010	.07
Fiweb	.0215	16	.041	1.20
Fiwic	.0275	16	.035	1.00
Fiwod	.0305	16	.032	.80
Fiwuf	.0345	16	.028	.60
Fixab	.0375	16	.025	.48
Fixec	.0395	16	.023	.38
Fixid	.0425	16	.020	.32
Fixof	.0445	16	.018	.27
Fixug	.0455	16	.017	.20
Fizad	.0465	16	.016	.17
Fizef	.0475	16	.015	.15
Fizig	.0485	16	.014	.13
Fizoh	.0490	16	.0135	.12
Fizuj	.0495	16	.013	.11
Fubac	.0515	16	.011	.10
Fubed	.0525	16	.010	.09
Fubif	.0530	16	.0095	.08

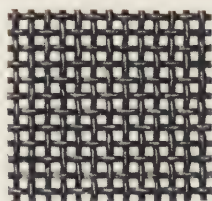
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

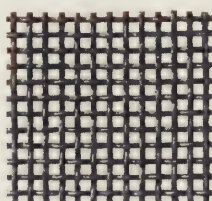
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



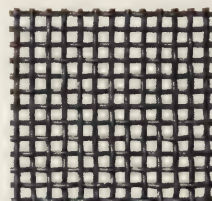
12 Mesh; .047 Wire



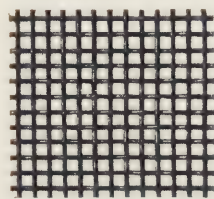
12 Mesh; .041 Wire



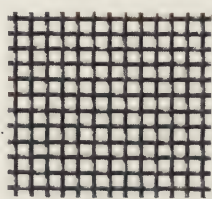
12 Mesh; .035 Wire



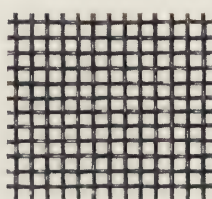
12 Mesh; .032 Wire



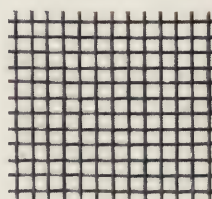
12 Mesh; .028 Wire



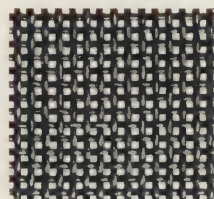
12 Mesh; .025 Wire



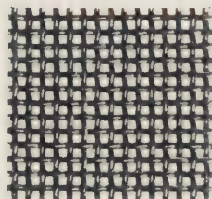
12 Mesh; .023 Wire



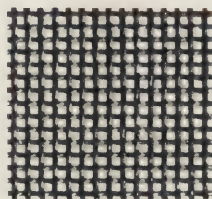
12 Mesh; .018 Wire



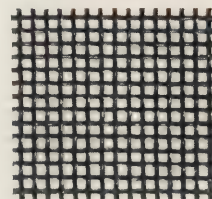
14 Mesh; .041 Wire



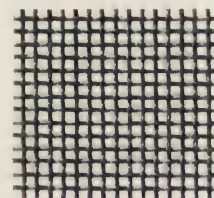
14 Mesh; .035 Wire



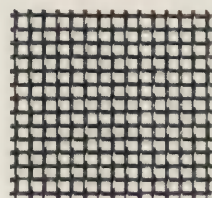
14 Mesh; .032 Wire



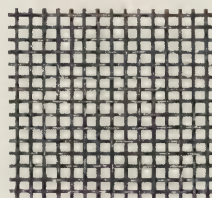
14 Mesh; .028 Wire



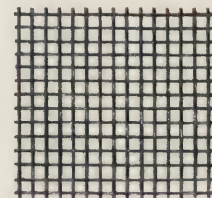
14 Mesh; .025 Wire



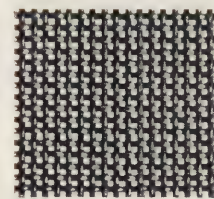
14 Mesh; .023 Wire



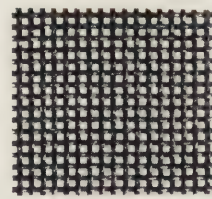
14 Mesh; .020 Wire



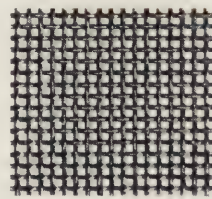
14 Mesh; .017 Wire



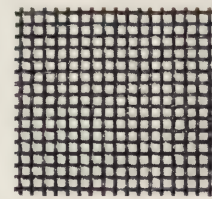
16 Mesh; .035 Wire



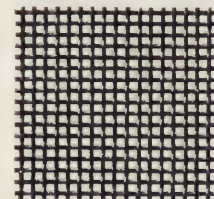
16 Mesh; .032 Wire



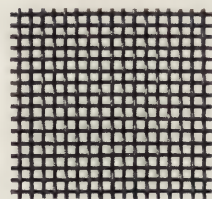
16 Mesh; .028 Wire



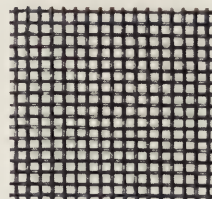
16 Mesh; .025 Wire



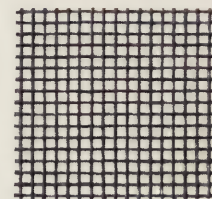
16 Mesh; .023 Wire



16 Mesh; .020 Wire



16 Mesh; .018 Wire



16 Mesh; .016 Wire

Special Requirements

Wire cloth to suit all requirements may not be found listed in these tables, but The W. S. Tyler Company is prepared to manufacture wire cloth for any and all purposes, and prospective purchasers are invited to make their wants known that the company may submit a proposition covering the special requirement.

There is no business into which wire cloth enters as a part of the mechanical side that The W. S. Tyler Company is not prepared to study with the view of furnishing just what is desired to meet the peculiar need of the industry.

The purpose of the company is in all cases to provide a wire screen which will especially suit the conditions, quality being first considered. With this in mind, special composition of metal and improved treatment of the wire are used when necessary.

The screen can be supplied of special construction, shape of opening, widths and material, including screens made of nickel, lead, aluminum, silver or wire of any of the commercial metals not in common use for screen construction.

Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

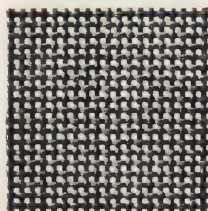
Continued

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fucad	.0206	18	.035	\$1.20
Fucef	.0236	18	.032	1.00
Fucig	.0276	18	.028	.80
Fucoh	.0306	18	.025	.60
Fucuj	.0326	18	.023	.50
Fudaf	.0356	18	.020	.40
Fudeg	.0376	18	.018	.32
Fudih	.0386	18	.017	.27
Fudoj	.0396	18	.016	.24
Fuduk	.0406	18	.015	.22
Fufag	.0416	18	.014	.20
Fufeh	.0421	18	.0135	.19
Fufij	.0426	18	.013	.18
Fufok	.0446	18	.011	.16
Fuful	.0456	18	.010	.14
Fugah	.0461	18	.0095	.13
Fugik	.0466	18	.009	.12
Fuhaj	.0220	20	.028	1.10
Fuhek	.0250	20	.025	.90
Fuhil	.0270	20	.023	.65
Fuhum	.0300	20	.020	.50
Fuhan	.0320	20	.018	.40
Fujak	.0330	20	.017	.35
Fujel	.0340	20	.016	.27
Fujim	.0350	20	.015	.25
Fujon	.0360	20	.014	.23
Fujup	.0365	20	.0135	.21
Fulam	.0370	20	.013	.20
Fulbe	.0390	20	.011	.19
Fuldo	.0400	20	.010	.18
Fulen	.0405	20	.0095	.17
Fulgi	.0410	20	.009	.16
Fulip	.0175	22	.028	1.40
Fulor	.0205	22	.025	1.20
Fulus	.0225	22	.023	.90
Fuman	.0255	22	.020	.65
Fumep	.0275	22	.018	.50
Fumir	.0285	22	.017	.40
Fumos	.0295	22	.016	.35
Fumut	.0305	22	.015	.30
Funap	.0315	22	.014	.26
Funer	.0320	22	.0135	.24
Funis	.0325	22	.013	.23
Funot	.0345	22	.011	.22
Funuv	.0355	22	.010	.21
Fupar	.0360	22	.0095	.20
Fupes	.0365	22	.009	.18

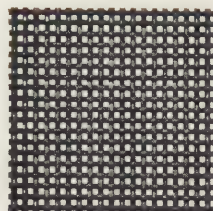
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

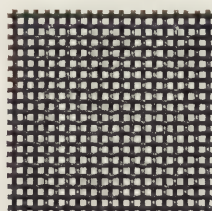
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



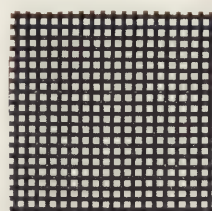
18 Mesh, .035 Wire



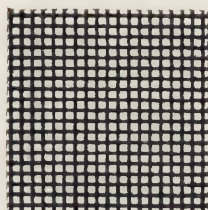
18 Mesh, .032 Wire



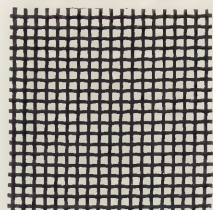
18 Mesh, .028 Wire



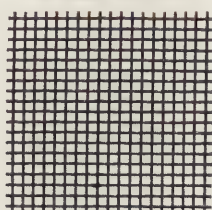
18 Mesh, .025 Wire



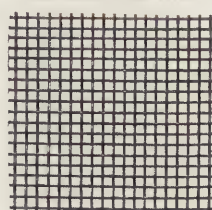
18 Mesh, .023 Wire



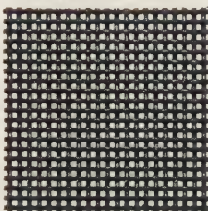
18 Mesh, .020 Wire



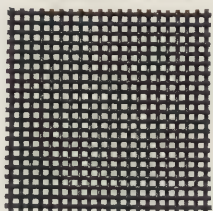
18 Mesh, .017 Wire



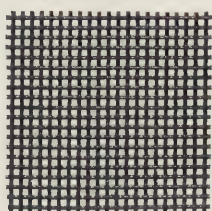
18 Mesh, .015 Wire



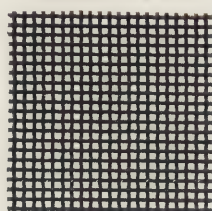
20 Mesh, .028 Wire



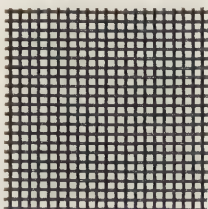
20 Mesh, .025 Wire



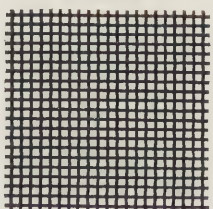
20 Mesh, .023 Wire



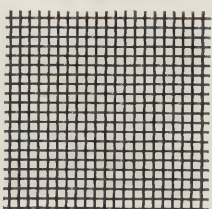
20 Mesh, .020 Wire



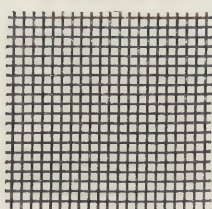
20 Mesh, .018 Wire



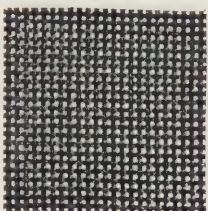
20 Mesh, .017 Wire



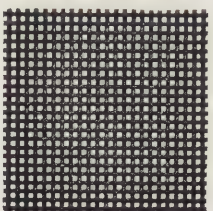
20 Mesh, .016 Wire



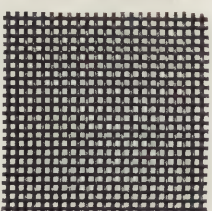
20 Mesh, .014 Wire



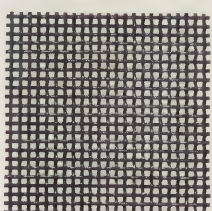
22 Mesh, .028 Wire



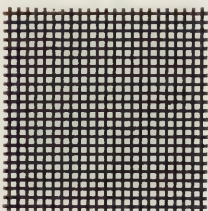
22 Mesh, .025 Wire



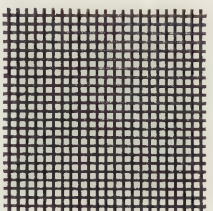
22 Mesh, .023 Wire



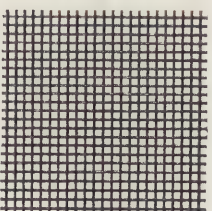
22 Mesh, .020 Wire



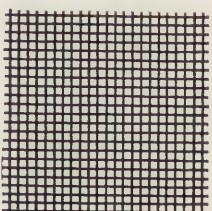
22 Mesh, .018 Wire



22 Mesh, .016 Wire



22 Mesh, .015 Wire



22 Mesh, .0135 Wire

Battery Screens

The milling of ores is today viewed from the same standpoint that the manufacturer takes in turning out a product—that is, to produce the largest possible capacity at the lowest possible cost. Ores must be put through a mill on the same basis to get the greatest profit. The tonnage per stamp must be the highest that can be attained for the required size of pulp.

Every tonnage test made with Tyler Wire Screens shows marked increase over that of sheets of metal perforated. The reason is easily seen when considered that the screen area or amount of open space in the wire screens is in many instances double that of perforated metal to produce the same sizing. Furthermore, the Tyler screens can be made to eliminate blinding or clogging.

The Tyler Battery Screens can be supplied with square or oblong openings and the openings remain true during the life of the screen. In sheets of metal perforated, the opening wears into the field of the metal or the metal between openings, thus producing larger sizing each day the screens are in use. The even pulp from Tyler screens aids in any after treatment to save the values.

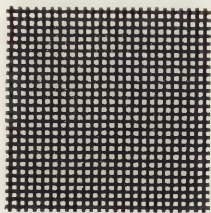
Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

Continued

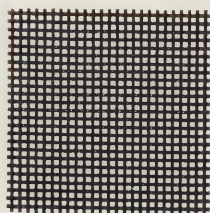
Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fupuw	.0187	24	.023	\$1.20
Furas	.0217	24	.020	.90
Furet	.0237	24	.018	.65
Furiv	.0247	24	.017	.50
Furow	.0257	24	.016	.40
Furux	.0267	24	.015	.35
Fusat	.0277	24	.014	.30
Fusev	.0282	24	.0135	.26
Fusox	.0287	24	.013	.24
Fusuy	.0307	24	.011	.23
Futav	.0317	24	.010	.22
Futew	.0322	24	.0095	.21
Futix	.0327	24	.009	.20
Futoy	.0205	26	.018	.90
Futuz	.0215	26	.017	.65
Fuvub	.0225	26	.016	.50
Fuwax	.0235	26	.015	.40
Fuwey	.0245	26	.014	.35
Fuwiz	.0250	26	.0135	.30
Fuwob	.0255	26	.013	.26
Fuwuc	.0275	26	.011	.24
Fuyaz	.0285	26	.010	.23
Fuyeb	.0290	26	.0095	.22
Fuyic	.0295	26	.009	.21
Fuyod	.0187	28	.017	.80
Fuyuf	.0197	28	.016	.60
Fuzab	.0207	28	.015	.50
Fuzec	.0217	28	.014	.38
Fuzid	.0222	28	.0135	.35
Fuzof	.0227	28	.013	.30
Fuzug	.0247	28	.011	.28
Fybet	.0257	28	.010	.26
Fybiv	.0262	28	.0095	.24
Fybow	.0267	28	.009	.23
Fycev	.0163	30	.017	.90
Fycox	.0173	30	.016	.66
Fycuy	.0183	30	.015	.55
Fydav	.0193	30	.014	.42
Fydeu	.0198	30	.0135	.36
Fydx	.0203	30	.013	.32
Fydox	.0223	30	.011	.30
Fydaz	.0233	30	.010	.28
Fyfaz	.0238	30	.0095	.26
Fyfex	.0243	30	.009	.24

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

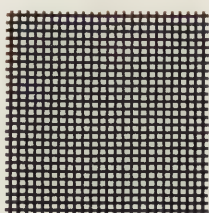
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



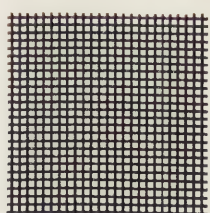
24 Mesh, .024 Wire



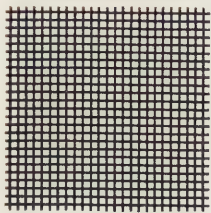
24 Mesh, .020 Wire



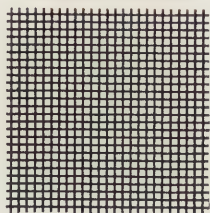
24 Mesh, .018 Wire



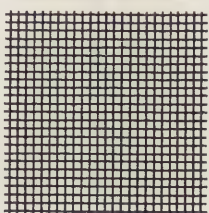
24 Mesh, .017 Wire



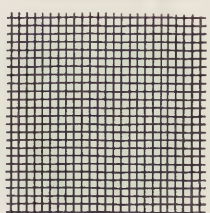
24 Mesh, .015 Wire



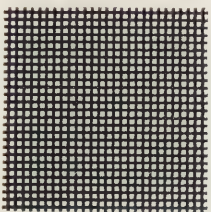
24 Mesh, .014 Wire



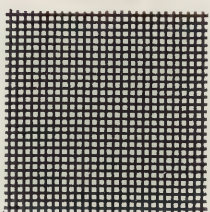
24 Mesh, .0135 Wire



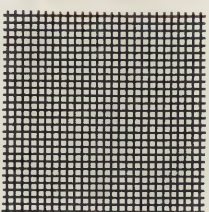
24 Mesh, .011 Wire



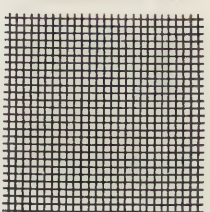
26 Mesh, .018 Wire



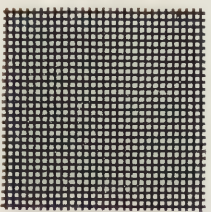
26 Mesh, .017 Wire



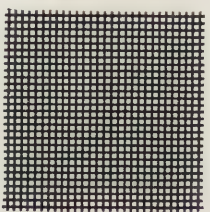
26 Mesh, .014 Wire



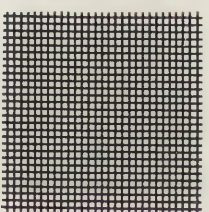
26 Mesh, .011 Wire



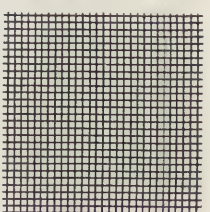
28 Mesh, .017 Wire



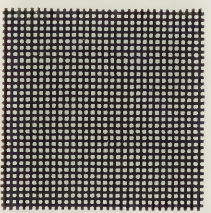
28 Mesh, .016 Wire



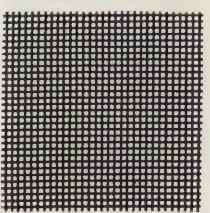
28 Mesh, .015 Wire



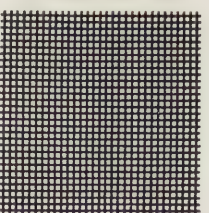
28 Mesh, .010 Wire



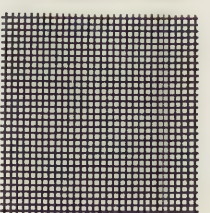
30 Mesh, .017 Wire



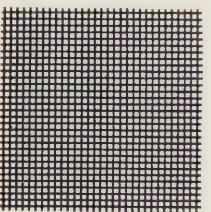
30 Mesh, .016 Wire



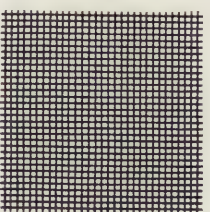
30 Mesh, .014 Wire



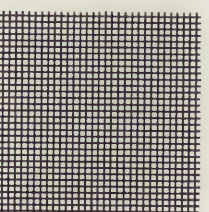
30 Mesh, .011 Wire



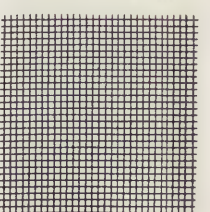
30 Mesh, .0135 Wire



30 Mesh, .013 Wire



30 Mesh, .011 Wire



30 Mesh, .0095 Wire

Cement Cloth

A uniform fineness of cement product is assured by the even, accurate mesh of the Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth.

The efficiency of Portland cement depends on the fineness of the product, and the general adoption of the Tyler screens in this rapidly growing industry is an evidence of their accuracy.

The term "accurate" as applied to the Tyler products, is not a commercial one, but is intended in its full technical meaning; that is, the mesh is square, counting the same in both directions and made of the same sized wire both ways.

The double crimped feature, combined with accuracy of screen mesh, is only obtained in the Tyler product.

The so-called "commercial grades" are a mere appeal to first cost in buying. A "long life" screen with an accurate sizing throughout its existence is finally the screen with the least cost to use in this industry where so much depends on proper sizing.

The W. S. Tyler Company carries a large stock of all the standard sizes and widths of wire cloth used in the manufacture of cement. Special screens to suit any requirement will be made up on short notice.

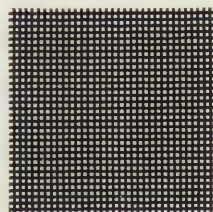
Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

Continued

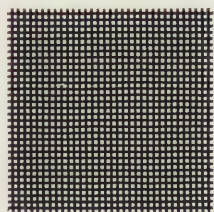
Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fygax	.0153	32	.016	\$0.85
Fygey	.0163	32	.015	.66
Fygix	.0173	32	.014	.55
Fygob	.0178	32	.0135	.45
Fyguc	.0183	32	.013	.40
Fygyu	.0193	32	.012	.38
Fyhay	.0203	32	.011	.35
Fyhez	.0213	32	.010	.30
Fyhib	.0218	32	.0095	.28
Fyhoc	.0223	32	.009	.26
Fyjeb	.0126	35	.016	1.25
Fyjic	.0136	35	.015	1.00
Fyjod	.0146	35	.014	.65
Fyjuf	.0151	35	.0135	.55
Fykab	.0156	35	.013	.45
Fykdu	.0166	35	.012	.42
Fykec	.0176	35	.011	.40
Fykid	.0186	35	.010	.36
Fykof	.0191	35	.0095	.32
Fykug	.0196	35	.009	.30
Fykyn	.0123	38	.014	1.00
Fylag	.0128	38	.0135	.75
Fylbo	.0133	38	.013	.70
Fylce	.0143	38	.012	.60
Fyldu	.0153	38	.011	.45
Fylep	.0163	38	.010	.40
Fylha	.0168	38	.0095	.36
Fylif	.0115	40	.0135	.95
Fylog	.0120	40	.013	.75
Fylri	.0130	40	.012	.65
Fyluh	.0140	40	.011	.50
Fymad	.0150	40	.010	.45
Fymef	.0155	40	.0095	.40
Fymig	.0160	40	.009	.38
Fymoh	.0165	40	.0085	.35
Fympu	.0103	42	.0135	1.25
Fymra	.0108	42	.013	1.00
Fymso	.0118	42	.012	.90
Fymti	.0128	42	.011	.80
Fymwe	.0138	42	.010	.55
Fynaf	.0143	42	.0095	.45
FyNEG	.0092	45	.013	1.30
Fyngu	.0102	45	.012	1.20
Fynih	.0112	45	.011	1.10
Fynoj	.0122	45	.010	.65
Fynuk	.0127	45	.0095	.55
Fypag	.0132	45	.009	.50
Fypeh	.0137	45	.0085	.45

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

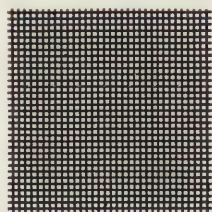
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U S. A.



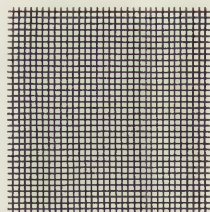
22 Mesh; .016 Wire



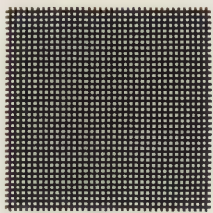
32 Mesh; .015 Wire



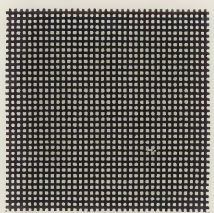
32 Mesh; .014 Wire



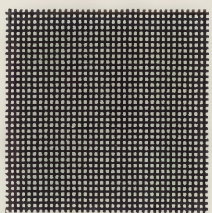
352 Mesh; .009 Wire



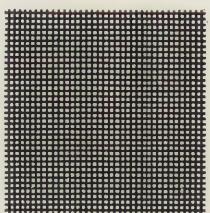
35 Mesh; .015 Wire



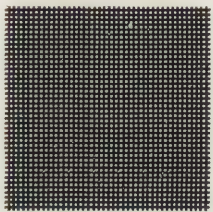
45 Mesh; .014 Wire



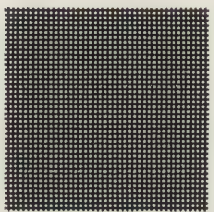
55 Mesh; .0135 Wire



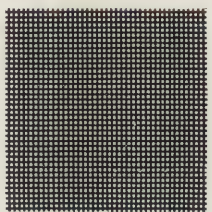
355 Mesh; .013 Wire



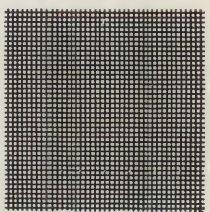
110 Mesh; .0135 Wire



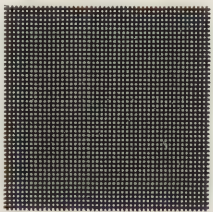
140 Mesh; .013 Wire



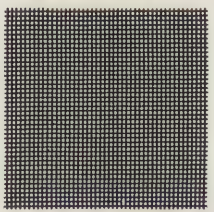
140 Mesh; .011 Wire



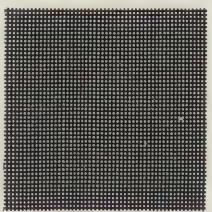
140 Mesh; .009 Wire



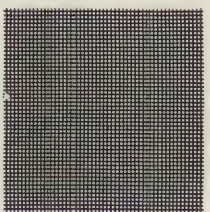
41 Mesh; .011 Wire



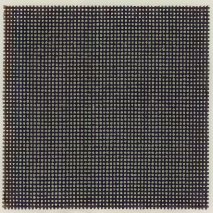
15 Mesh; .010 Wire



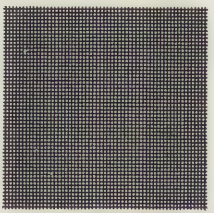
50 Mesh; .010 Wire



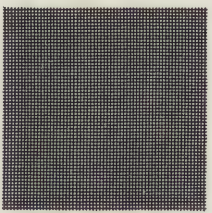
500 Mesh; .009 Wire



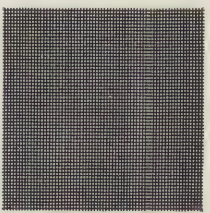
55 Mesh; .0095 Wire



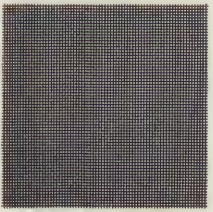
55 Mesh; .0085 Wire



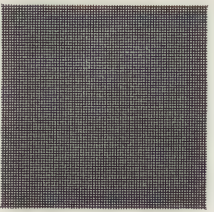
60 Mesh; .008 Wire



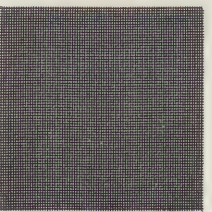
64 Mesh; .0075 Wire



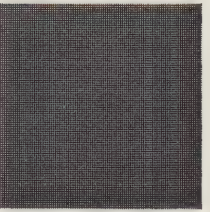
70 Mesh; .007 Wire



74 Mesh; .0065 Wire



80 Mesh; .0055 Wire



900 Mesh; .005 Wire

Galvanized Wire Cloth

The company has operated its own galvanizing apparatus for years and has developed a special process which is employed in giving the Tyler Double Crimped Steel Wire Cloth a thorough coating of pure spelter with a uniformly smooth finish.

Wire cloth can be galvanized after weaving up to and including 8 mesh. Finer than 8 mesh, galvanized cloth must be made of galvanized wire, for if submitted to the spelter bath after weaving, the openings fill up. Coarser than 8 mesh, the specifications should state if galvanized before or after weaving.

Wire cloth which is galvanized after it is woven is much superior to cloth made from galvanized wire, as the joints are thoroughly soldered, which makes the cloth firm and rust-proof.

Where cloth is made from wire galvanized before weaving, the weaving process tends to scrape off much of the spelter.

Galvanized cloth can be used to advantage where plain steel cloth would be subject to rust or corrosion. Then, too, in coarse meshes made of light wire, it is well to galvanize the cloth after weaving to hold the wires firmly in place. The list price for galvanized wire cloth is the same as for iron or steel.

Iron or Steel Wire Cloth

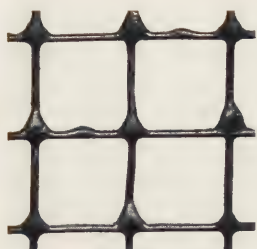
Continued

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Fypul	.0100	50	.010	\$1.25
Fyrah	.0105	50	.0095	.70
Fyrik	.0110	50	.009	.60
Fyrol	.0115	50	.0085	.55
Fyrum	.0120	50	.008	.50
Fysek	.0087	55	.0095	1.20
Fysil	.0092	55	.009	.85
Fysom	.0097	55	.0085	.75
Fysum	.0102	55	.008	.70
Fytel	.0087	60	.008	1.20
Fytim	.0092	60	.0075	.90
Fyton	.0097	60	.007	.85
Fytup	.0099	60	.00675	.75
Fyvem	.0081	64	.0075	1.20
Fyvin	.0086	64	.007	.95
Fyvop	.0089	64	.00675	.85
Fywam	.0073	70	.007	1.20
Fywen	.0075	70	.00675	1.00
Fywip	.0078	70	.0065	.90
Fywor	.0080	70	.00625	.85
Fywus	.0068	74	.00675	1.25
Fyvan	.0070	74	.0065	1.10
Fyxep	.0073	74	.00625	.95
Fyxir	.0075	74	.006	.90
Fyxos	.0070	80	.0055	1.40
Fyxut	.0073	80	.00525	1.30
Fyzar	.0075	80	.005	1.20
Fyzes	.0061	90	.005	1.50
Fyzit	.0060	100	.0040	1.75
Fyzov	.0053	110	.0038	2.00
Fyzuw	.0047	120	.0036	2.25

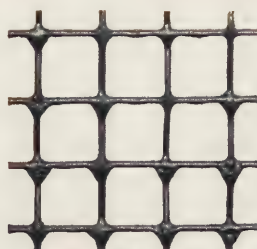
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

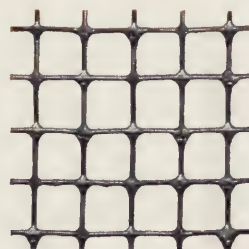
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



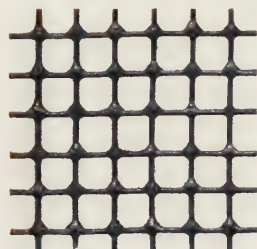
2 Mesh, .047 Galvanized



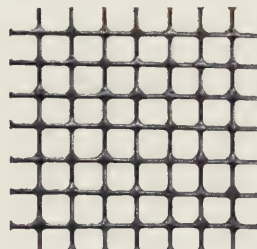
4 Mesh, .024 Galvanized



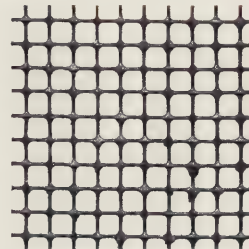
8 Mesh, .028 Galvanized



5 Mesh, .025 Galvanized



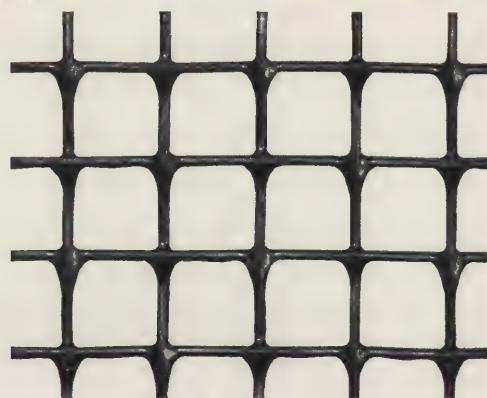
6 Mesh, .024 Galvanized



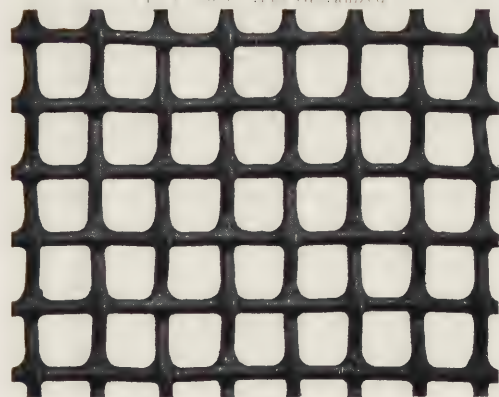
8 Mesh, .018 Galvanized



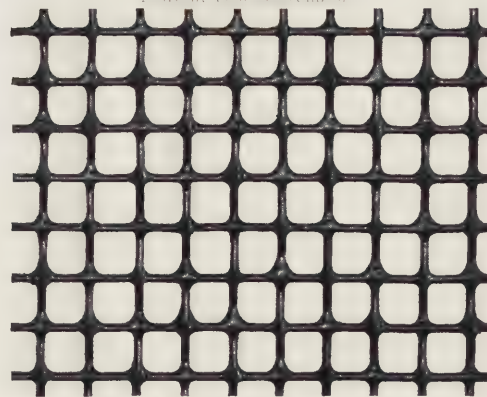
17 C x 6 C, .018 Galvanized



4 Mesh, .061 Galvanized



3 Mesh, .080 Galvanized



4 Mesh, .047 Galvanized

Samples Showing Wire Grids Galvanized and Woven

Heavy Wire Screens

The tables commencing on this page show the code word, size of opening, diameter of wire and list price per square foot on heavy, coarse steel screens from 4-inch opening to $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch opening.

In these screens, for the reason that the openings are large and the rods and wires very heavy, orders are indicated by "space" rather than the number of openings per lineal inch. The space is the distance between the rods or wires.

The very heavy screens of this character are usually supplied in sections, that is, the exact length and width required.

There is no limit to the length and width in which these sizes can be furnished, except that the sections be of a convenient size for handling and shipping.

The screens where it is necessary, will be formed or bent to the proper diameter to fit revolving screens.

The Tyler Double Crimped Heavy Wire Screen is used in grading coal, crushed rock, stone, sand and gravel into various marketable sizes.

The Tyler Heavy Wire Screen is in general use on trommel screens in mining localities. The screens work much faster than perforated steel plates, and made from special wire they will stand long wear.

The Tyler Double Crimped Heavy Wire Screen Iron or Steel

Code Word	Clear Opening or Space	Diameter of Rod or Wire	List Price per Square Foot
Gabal	4 Inch	1 Inch	\$1.50
Gabem	4 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.25
Gabop	4 "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.00
Gacam	4 "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.90
Gacen	4 "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	.70
Gacip	4 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.60
Gacor	4 "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.55
Gacus	4 "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.50
Gadep	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 "	1.60
Gadir	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.30
Gados	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.05
Gadut	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.95
Gafap	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	.75
Gafer	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.65
Gafis	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.60
Gafot	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.50
Gafuv	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.36
Gages	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "	1.65
Gagit	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.35
Gagov	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.10
Gaguw	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.00
Gahas	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	.80
Gahet	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.70
Gahiv	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.60
Gahow	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.55
Gahux	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.38
Gajev	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 "	1.75
Gajox	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.45
Gajuy	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.20
Gakav	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.05
Gakew	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	.90
Gakix	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.75
Gakoy	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.70
Gakuz	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.55
Galaw	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.40
Galoz	3 "	1 "	1.85
Galub	3 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.55
Gamax	3 "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.30
Gamey	3 "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.10
Gamiz	3 "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	.95
Gamob	3 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.85
Gamuc	3 "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.70
Ganay	3 "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.60
Ganez	3 "	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.45
Ganib	3 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.35

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



1 1/2-inch Opening
1/2-inch Rod

Coal, Sand and Gravel Screens

In heavy wire screens with large openings, as illustrated on the opposite page, it is customary to specify the size of the opening rather than the mesh and to state the size of rod or wire. For instance, 1-inch opening, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod.

As in the finer sizes of Tyler Woven Wire, these heavy screens are accurate, and the double crimped feature holds the wires or rods in position, giving an accurate sizing until the metal is entirely worn through.

The double crimped feature means that the warp and shoot wires are arched over and under each other, forming an absolutely rigid construction to the whole screen.

The wear is not on the inside of the opening as in the case of perforated metal; the screen does not wear out by the opening being enlarged by use, but rather by wearing on the surface of the rods or wire, thus the sizing is accurate so long as there is metal enough on the surface to retain the weight of the material to be sized.

A practical test of the Tyler Heavy Wire Screens to replace punched sheets of metal will demonstrate an increased capacity and final saving.

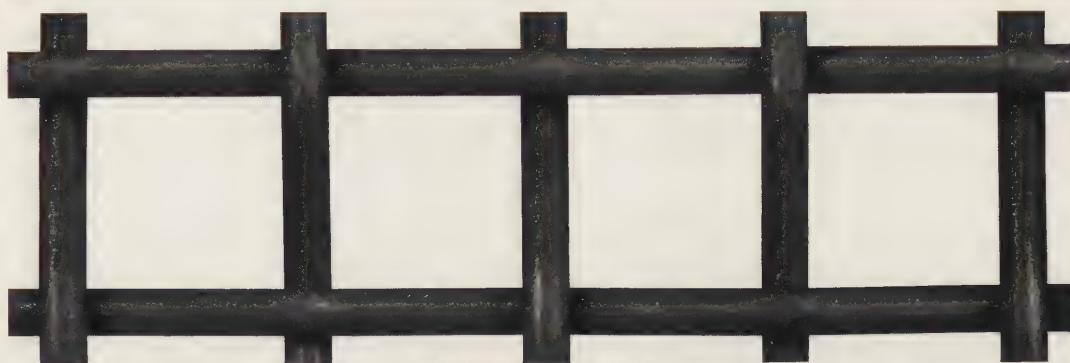
Heavy Wire Screen—Continued Iron or Steel

Code Word	Clear Opening or Space	Diameter of Rod or Wire	List Price per Square Foot
Gasud	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch	1 Inch	\$2.00
Gapaz	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.65
Gapeb	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.50
Gapic	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.25
Gapod	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	1.00
Gapuf	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.90
Garab	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.80
Garec	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.65
Garid	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.50
Garof	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.38
Gasac	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "	2.10
Gased	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.75
Gasif	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.50
Gasog	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.30
Gasuh	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	1.15
Gatad	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.00
Gataf	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.85
Gatig	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.75
Gatoh	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.55
Gatuj	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.40
Gavaf	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.225 "	.38
Gavih	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 "	2.15
Gavoj	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.85
Gavuk	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.65
Gaweh	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.40
Gawij	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	1.25
Gawok	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.10
Gawul	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.95
Gaxah	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.80
Gaxik	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.65
Gaxol	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.50
Gaxum	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.225 "	.40
Gayaj	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.207 "	.38
Gayil	2 "	1 "	2.50
Gayom	2 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	2.15
Gayun	2 "	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	1.85
Gazak	2 "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	1.50
Gazel	2 "	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	1.35
Gazim	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.15
Gazon	2 "	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	1.00
Gazup	2 "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.90
Gebax	2 "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	.70
Gebey	2 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.55
Gebiz	2 "	.225 "	.45
Gebob	2 "	.207 "	.40
Gebuc	2 "	.192 "	.38

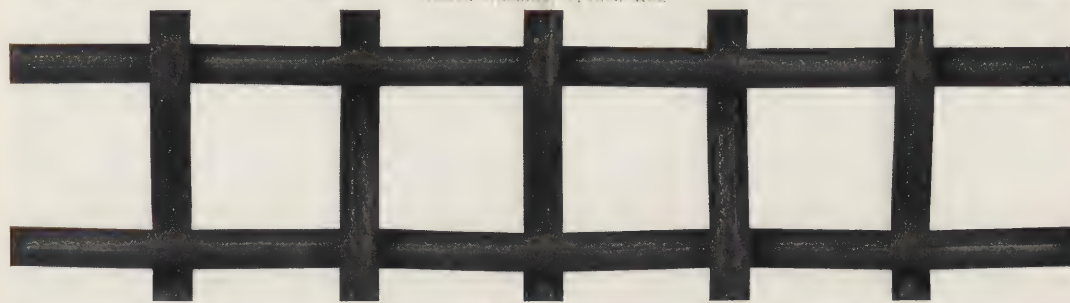
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

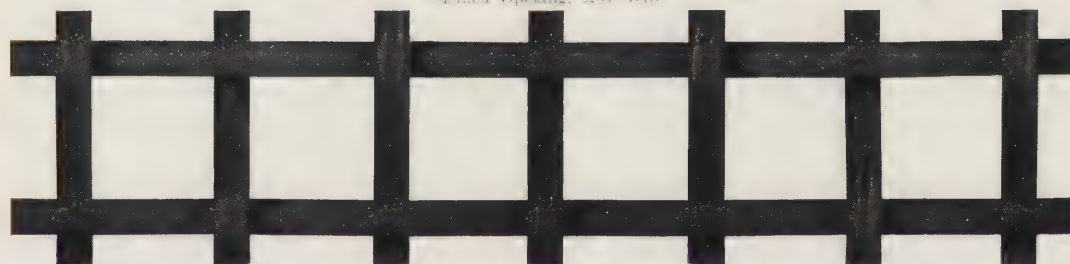
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



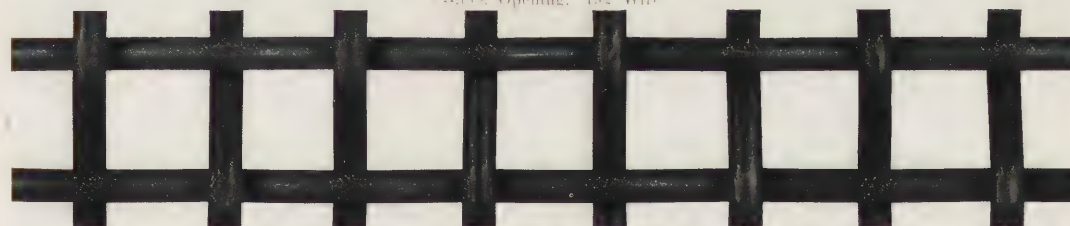
1 inch Opening, 1/4 inch Rod



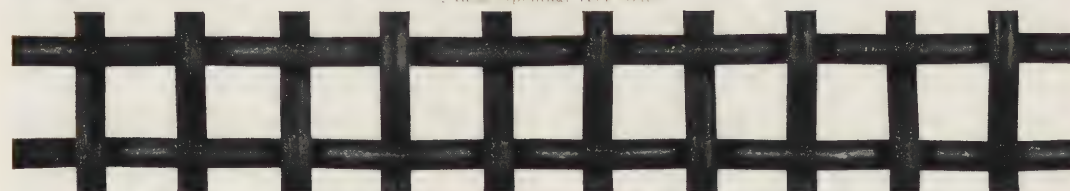
1/2 inch Opening, .207 Wire



1/4 inch Opening, .192 Wire



1/8 inch Opening, .157 Wire



1/16 inch Opening, .102 Wire

Nickel Wire Cloth

The W. S. Tyler Company is prepared to furnish square mesh wire cloth and filter cloth made from pure nickel wire. This nickel wire cloth is more effective than most other metals in resisting acid action, also in withstanding extreme heat.

Nickel wire cloth is carried in stock in 60, 100, 150 and 200 mesh. Filter wire cloth can be furnished in nickel wire with as high as 520 wires to the lineal inch in the filling.

Grain Screens

Light grade wire cloth is regularly made with square or elongated openings, and prices will be quoted on specifications or from samples submitted.

Rice Mill Cloth

On the opposite page is shown an illustration of brush cloth for rice mill work. This cloth is made of a special wire to withstand the hard wear in polishing rice, and is the result of the company's study and experience in the rice milling industry.

The Tyler Brush, Bran and Reel Wires for rice mill work are carried in stock in the standard widths, so that orders can be filled promptly. Special screens will be made up on short notice to suit any requirement.

Heavy Wire Screen—Continued

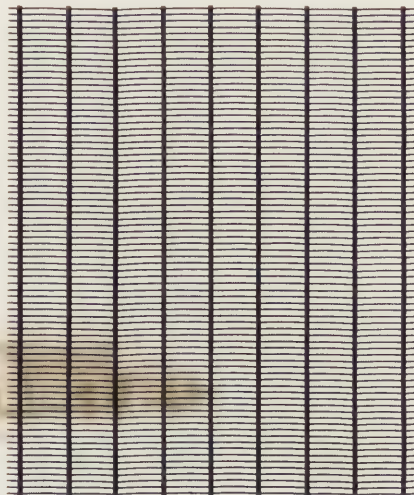
Iron or Steel

Code Word	Clear Opening or Space	Diameter of Rod or Wire	List Price per Square Foot
Gecez	1 3/4 Inch	1 Inch	\$2.75
Gecib	1 3/4 "	3/4 "	2.40
Gecoc	1 3/4 "	1/2 "	2.00
Gecud	1 3/4 "	5/8 "	1.65
Gedaz	1 3/4 "	3/8 "	1.50
Gedeb	1 3/4 "	1/4 "	1.25
Gedic	1 3/4 "	3/16 "	1.05
Gedod	1 3/4 "	1/8 "	.95
Geduf	1 3/4 "	5/16 "	.75
Gefab	1 3/4 "	3/16 "	.60
Gefec	1 3/4 "	.225 "	.48
Gefid	1 3/4 "	.207 "	.42
Gefof	1 3/4 "	.192 "	.38
Gegac	1 1/2 "	1 "	3.00
Geged	1 1/2 "	3/4 "	2.65
Gegif	1 1/2 "	1/2 "	2.15
Gegog	1 1/2 "	5/8 "	1.80
Geguh	1 1/2 "	3/8 "	1.60
Gegah	1 1/2 "	1/4 "	1.40
Gehef	1 1/2 "	3/16 "	1.15
Gehlg	1 1/2 "	1/8 "	1.00
Gehoh	1 1/2 "	5/16 "	.80
Gehuj	1 1/2 "	3/16 "	.65
Gejaf	1 1/2 "	.225 "	.50
Gejeg	1 1/2 "	.207 "	.45
Gejih	1 1/2 "	.192 "	.40
Gejoj	1 1/2 "	.177 "	.35
Gekag	1 1/4 "	3/4 "	3.15
Gekeh	1 1/4 "	1/2 "	2.50
Gekij	1 1/4 "	5/8 "	2.00
Gekok	1 1/4 "	3/8 "	1.70
Gekul	1 1/4 "	1/4 "	1.50
Gelah	1 1/4 "	3/16 "	1.35
Gelik	1 1/4 "	1/8 "	1.15
Gelol	1 1/4 "	5/16 "	.90
Gelum	1 1/4 "	3/16 "	.70
Gemek	1 1/4 "	.225 "	.55
Gemil	1 1/4 "	.207 "	.48
Gemom	1 1/4 "	.192 "	.42
Gemun	1 1/4 "	.177 "	.38
Genel	1 "	3/4 "	3.75
Genim	1 "	1/2 "	3.00
Genon	1 "	5/8 "	2.35
Genup	1 "	3/8 "	1.85
Gepal	1 "	1/4 "	1.55
Gepem	1 "	3/16 "	1.40
Gepin	1 "	1/8 "	1.25
Gepop	1 "	5/16 "	1.00
Gepur	1 "	3/16 "	.75
Geram	1 "	.225 "	.60
Geren	1 "	.207 "	.50
Gerip	1 "	.192 "	.45
Geror	1 "	.177 "	.40
Gerus	1 "	.162 "	.35

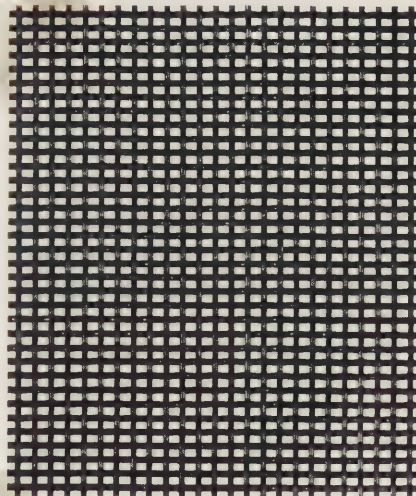
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



4 x 30 Mesh; .0085 and .0095 Wire
Tinned Triple Warp



12 x 14 Mesh; .035 and .041 Wire
Brush Cloth

Rolled Cloth

There was a time when to obtain an absolutely flat screening surface, it was necessary to use sheets of metal and punch holes in them. Of course each hole weakened the sheet, and if punched very close the screen life was extremely short.

This type of screen is fast becoming obsolete where it has been used as a screen for sizing products, as it will produce neither the capacity nor the accuracy of products that can be secured through a rolled wire screen.

Now, the Tyler Double Crimped Rolled Cloth provides an absolutely flat screening surface, and the results in capacity are from 10 to 50 per cent greater than can be secured through sheets of metal perforated, because of the greater area of open space or discharge area.

Furthermore, the Tyler Rolled Screen will produce a uniform sizing throughout its screen life, while with the perforated screen the hole wears larger into the field of the metal, giving an uneven sizing after a few days' wear.

The Tyler Rolled Cloth is recommended for use wherever a flat surface is an advantage in screening, and can be furnished in steel, brass, copper, phosphor bronze or galvanized, to suit the requirement.

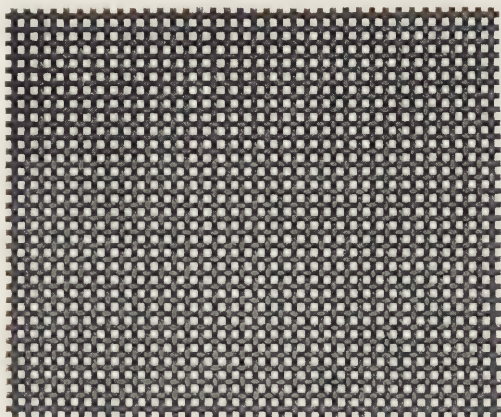
Heavy Wire Screen—Continued Iron or Steel

Code Word	Clear Opening or Space	Diameter of Rod or Wire	List Price per Square Foot
Gesep	$\frac{3}{8}$ Inch	$\frac{5}{8}$ Inch	\$2.75
Gesir	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.20
Gesos	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.75
Gesut	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.50
Getap	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.35
Getar	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.10
Getis	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.80
Getot	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.225 "	.70
Getuv	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.207 "	.55
Gewas	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.192 "	.50
Gewet	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.177 "	.45
Gewiv	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.162 "	.40
Gewux	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	3.25
Gexat	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.60
Gexev	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.00
Gexox	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.65
Gexuy	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.45
Geyav	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.20
Geyew	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.90
Geyix	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.225 "	.75
Geyoy	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.207 "	.65
Geyuz	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.192 "	.55
Gezaw	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.177 "	.48
Gezex	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.162 "	.42
Gezoz	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.148 "	.38
Gibaj	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	3.00
Gibeb	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.50
Gibil	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	2.00
Gibom	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.65
Gibun	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.40
Gicak	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1.10
Gicel	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.225 "	.90
Gicim	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.207 "	.75
Gicon	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.192 "	.60
Gicup	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.177 "	.50
Gidal	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.162 "	.44
Gidem	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.148 "	.40
Gidin	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.135 "	.33
Gidur	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	2.50
Gifam	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	2.00
Gifen	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.60
Gifip	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1.20
Gifor	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.225 "	.95
Gifus	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.207 "	.80
Gigan	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.192 "	.68
Gigep	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.177 "	.60
Gigir	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.162 "	.48
Gigos	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.148 "	.42
Gigut	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.135 "	.35
Gihap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.120 "	.32
Giher	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.105 "	.28

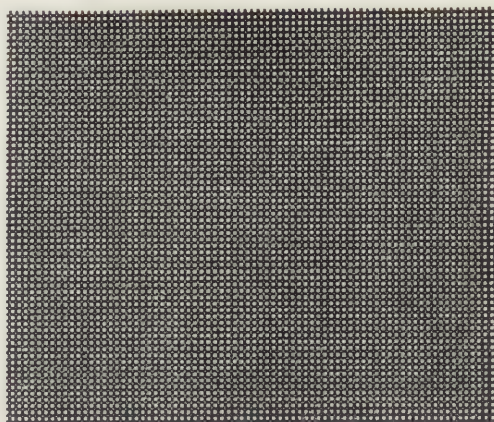
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

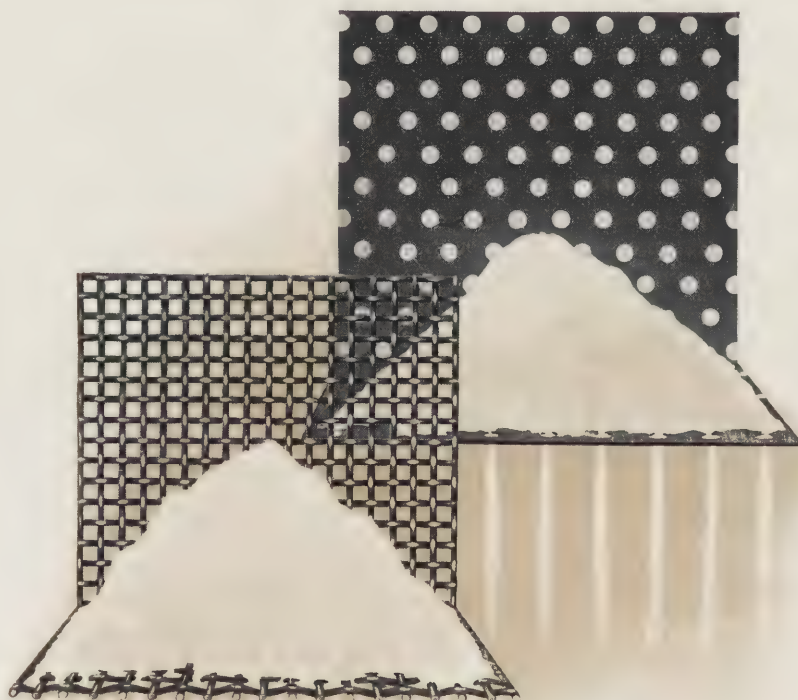
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



14 Mesh; .032 Wire Rolled Brass



30 Mesh; .016 Wire Rolled Brass



Illustrating Screening Capacity of Wire Cloth

Rolled Cloth for Drying Screens

The Tyler Double Crimped Rolled Cloth can be used to advantage wherever a flat smooth surface is required for drying products. Made from special, heavy, tough wire, the Double Crimped Rolled Cloth presents a large drying area, the rolling process brings the wires in the same plane and so presents a smooth surface which is easily kept clean and offers little resistance to the shovels or scrapers, when the material is being turned or removed from the drying screen.

The drying surface or increased air space in rolled wire cloth will greatly add to the capacity of the drying system, because of the freer circulation of the steam or warm air.

Rolled cloth is extensively used for malt floors and in fact for drying any product which is treated by being exposed to steam or warm air.

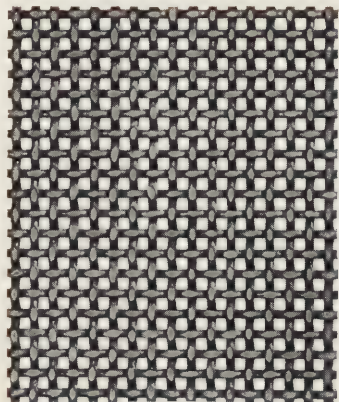
On orders for rolled cloth it is necessary to show the size of pieces in which the screen is used, as the rolling process makes it impossible to furnish the cloth in full rolls.

Heavy Wire Screen—Continued Iron or Steel

Code Word	Clear Opening or Space	Diameter of Rod or Wire	List Price per Square Foot
Gihot	$\frac{7}{16}$ Inch	$\frac{5}{16}$ Inch	\$1.75
Gihuv	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.65
Gijar	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.50
Gijes	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.40
Gijit	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.225 "	1.00
Gijov	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.207 "	.85
Gijuw	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.192 "	.73
Gikas	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.177 "	.67
Giket	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.162 "	.53
Gikiv	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.148 "	.45
Gikow	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.135 "	.38
Gikux	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.120 "	.32
Gilat	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	.105 "	.30
Gilox	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	2.15
Giluy	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.90
Gimav	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.75
Gimew	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.60
Gimix	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.225 "	1.10
Gimoy	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.207 "	.90
Gimuz	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.192 "	.80
Ginaw	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.177 "	.70
Ginex	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.162 "	.55
Ginoz	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.148 "	.48
Ginub	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.135 "	.42
Gipax	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.120 "	.35
Gipey	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.105 "	.32
Gipob	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.225 "	1.50
Gipuc	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.207 "	1.10
Giray	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.192 "	.88
Girez	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.177 "	.75
Girib	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.162 "	.65
Giroc	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.148 "	.55
Girud	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.135 "	.48
Gisaz	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.120 "	.42
Giseb	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	.105 "	.35
Gisuf	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.225 "	2.40
Gitab	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.207 "	1.65
Gitec	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.192 "	1.10
Gitid	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.177 "	.90
Gitof	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.162 "	.70
Gitug	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.148 "	.60
Givac	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.135 "	.55
Gived	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.120 "	.48
Givif	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.105 "	.40
Givog	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.092 "	.35
Giwef	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.192 "	1.70
Giwig	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.177 "	1.10
Giwoh	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.162 "	.90
Giwuj	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.148 "	.75
Gixaf	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.135 "	.65
Gixeg	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.120 "	.55
Gixih	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.105 "	.50
Gixoi	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.092 "	.45

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

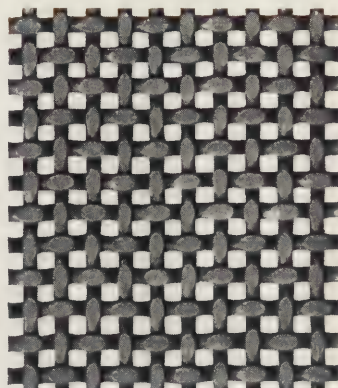
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



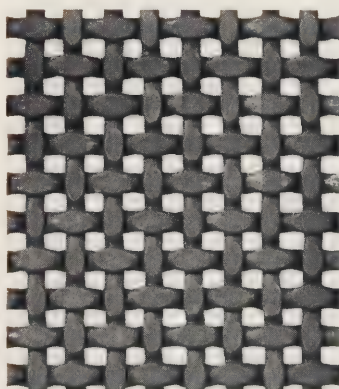
10 Mesh, .047 Wire Rolled



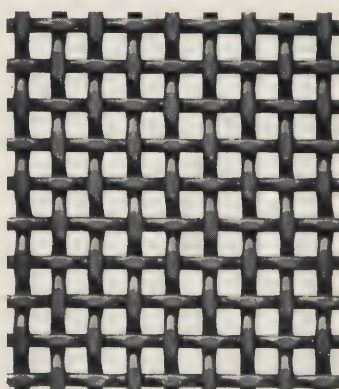
8 Mesh, .063 Wire Rolled



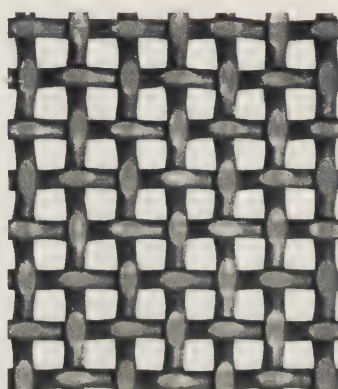
6 Mesh, .080 Wire Rolled



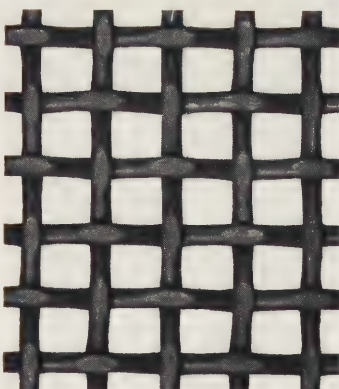
5 Mesh, .105 Wire Rolled



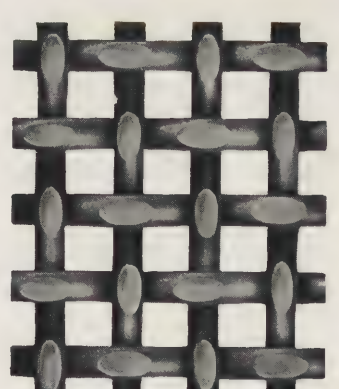
5 Mesh, .080 Wire Rolled



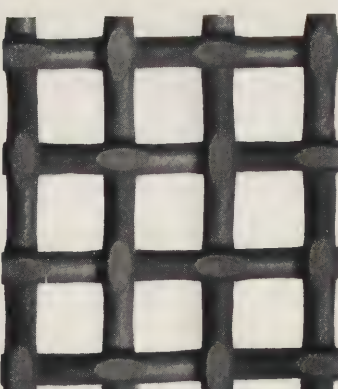
4 Mesh, .105 Wire Rolled



4 Mesh, .105 Wire Rolled



2 1/2 Mesh, .162 Wire Rolled



2 Mesh, .162 Wire Rolled

Rolled Cloth for Supporting Surfaces

The Tyler Double Crimped Rolled Wire Cloth makes an ideal supporting surface for finer wire cloth or screen.

The rolling process brings the surface of the wires in the same plane so that there are no knuckles to wear through the finer screen. For this reason, the rolled cloth supporting surface will greatly increase the life of the fine screen.

As an illustration, a gold plate on a watch case may last many years but the same plate on a watch chain would wear through in one year. The short life of the plate on the chain is caused by centralizing the wear at single points of contact. In a similar way a fine screen which is supported by rolled cloth with a smooth surface will outwear many times a fine screen which rests on a rough surface presenting ridges or high points of contact that cause the cloth to wear through quickly at these points.

Rolled wire cloth is being extensively used on filters for supporting the canvas or duck as it presents a smooth rigid surface.

Any mesh and diameter of wire can be furnished to suit the requirements. Orders for rolled cloth should show the size pieces in which the screen is used as the rolling process makes it impossible to furnish the cloth in full rolls.

Price List of All Grades

The Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth

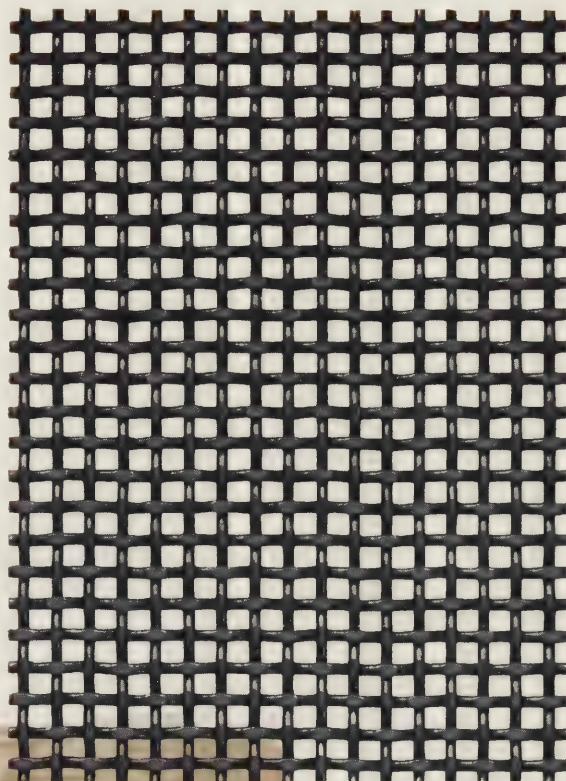
Brass, Copper or Bronze

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Mesh	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Gobay	.756	1''	.244	\$5.50
Gobez	.775	1''	.225	4.50
Gobib	.793	1''	.207	3.75
Goboc	.808	1''	.192	3.25
Gobud	.823	1''	.177	3.00
Gocaz	.838	1''	.162	2.50
Gocob	.852	1''	.148	2.00
Gocic	.865	1''	.135	1.50
Gocod	.880	1''	.120	1.25
Gocuf	.895	1''	.105	.95
Godab	.908	1''	.092	.75
Godec	.920	1''	.080	.65
Codid	.928	1''	.072	.60
Godof	.937	1''	.063	.50
Godug	.525	3/4''	.225	5.50
Gofac	.543	3/4''	.207	4.50
Gofed	.558	3/4''	.192	3.75
Gofir	.573	3/4''	.177	3.25
Gofuh	.588	3/4''	.162	3.00
Gogad	.602	3/4''	.148	2.50
Gogef	.615	3/4''	.135	2.00
Gogig	.630	3/4''	.120	1.50
Gogoh	.645	3/4''	.105	1.25
Gogoh	.658	3/4''	.092	.90
Goguj	.670	3/4''	.080	.75
Gohaf	.678	3/4''	.072	.65
Gohag	.687	3/4''	.063	.55
Gohih	.696	3/4''	.054	.48
Gohoj	.418	5/8''	.207	6.00
Gohuk	.433	5/8''	.192	5.00
Gojeh	.448	5/8''	.177	4.00
Gojij	.463	5/8''	.162	3.50
Gojok	.477	5/8''	.148	3.00
Gojul	.490	5/8''	.135	2.50
Gokah	.505	5/8''	.120	2.00
Gokik	.520	5/8''	.105	1.40
Gokol	.533	5/8''	.092	1.00
Gokum	.545	5/8''	.080	.80
Golaj	.553	5/8''	.072	.70
Golek	.562	5/8''	.063	.60
Golil	.571	5/8''	.054	.50
Golom	.275	2	.225	9.00
Golun	.293	2	.207	7.50
Gomak	.308	2	.192	6.00
Gomel	.323	2	.177	5.00
Gomim	.338	2	.162	4.00
Gomon	.352	2	.148	3.50
Gomup	.365	2	.135	3.00
Gonal	.380	2	.120	2.50
Gonem	.395	2	.105	2.00
Gonin	.408	2	.092	1.40
Gonop	.420	2	.080	1.00
Gonur	.428	2	.072	.80
Gopam	.437	2	.063	.60
Gopen	.446	2	.054	.50
Gopip	.453	2	.047	.45

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



6 Mesh; .063 Wire
Rolled Steel



Brass, Copper and Bronze Cloth

Beginning on page 52, the tables show the code word, decimal size of opening, mesh, diameter of wire, and the list price per square foot of brass, copper and bronze wire cloth.

The code word in the tables indicates the size of opening, mesh, diameter of wire, also that brass cloth is required. If copper or bronze wire is desired, use the code word, adding "copper" or "bronze" immediately after; for instance, "gonal" "copper" would be 2 mesh .120 copper.

The tables include practically every grade, but the company is prepared to make any mesh or diameter of wire that can be produced and will be pleased to enter into correspondence with anyone not finding the specification desired in the tables.

Brass or copper wire cloth is recommended for use in sizing wet products, thus preventing corrosion; or where the screens have to resist acids as in the mining uses. In fact, wherever a screen rusts out before it wears out, it will be economy to use brass or copper in the long run, even though the first cost is greater.

In ordering, specify the number of rolls or pieces, length, width, size of opening or mesh, decimal size of wire; also if brass, copper or bronze is required.

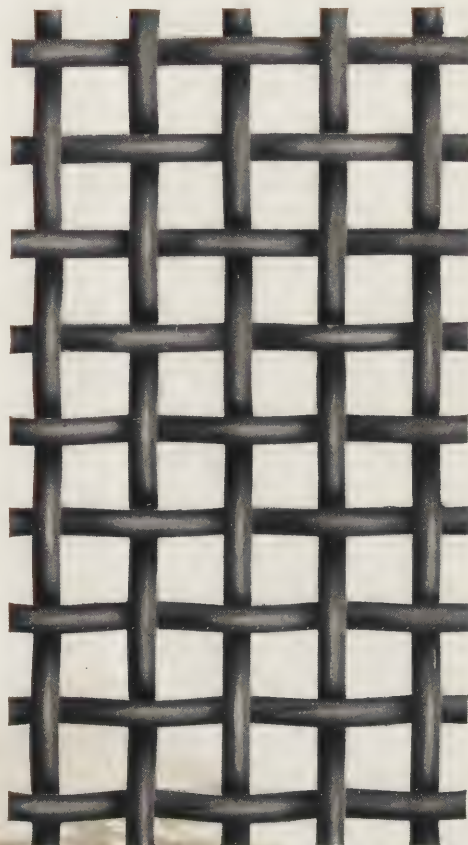
Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth *Continued*

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Gopor	.208	2½	.192	\$9.00
Gopus	.223	2½	.177	6.50
Goran	.238	2½	.162	5.00
Gorep	.252	2½	.148	4.25
Gorir	.265	2½	.135	3.50
Goros	.280	2½	.120	2.75
Gorut	.295	2½	.105	2.25
Gosap	.308	2½	.092	1.60
Goser	.320	2½	.080	1.15
Gosis	.328	2½	.072	.90
Gosot	.337	2½	.063	.70
Gosuv	.346	2½	.054	.60
Gotar	.353	2½	.047	.50
Gotes	.359	2½	.041	.45
Gotov	.171	3	.162	6.50
Gotuw	.185	3	.148	5.00
Govas	.198	3	.135	4.25
Govet	.213	3	.120	3.50
Goviv	.228	3	.105	2.75
Govow	.241	3	.092	2.00
Govux	.253	3	.080	1.50
Gowat	.261	3	.072	1.10
Gowev	.270	3	.063	.85
Gowox	.279	3	.054	.70
Gowuy	.286	3	.047	.60
Goxav	.292	3	.041	.50
Goxew	.298	3	.035	.45
Goxix	.138	3½	.148	6.00
Goxoy	.151	3½	.135	4.75
Goxuz	.166	3½	.120	3.75
Goyaw	.181	3½	.105	3.00
Goyex	.194	3½	.092	2.25
Goyoz	.206	3½	.080	1.75
Goyub	.214	3½	.072	1.30
Gozax	.223	3½	.063	1.00
Gozey	.232	3½	.054	.80
Goziz	.239	3½	.047	.65
Gozob	.245	3½	.041	.55
Gozuc	.251	3½	.035	.50
Gubag	.254	3½	.032	.45
Gubeh	.115	4	.135	6.00
Gubij	.130	4	.120	4.50
Gubok	.145	4	.105	3.50
Gubul	.158	4	.092	2.75
Gucah	.170	4	.080	2.25
Gucik	.178	4	.072	1.75
Gucol	.187	4	.063	1.25
Gucum	.196	4	.054	.90
Gudak	.203	4	.047	.65
Gudej	.209	4	.041	.55
Gudil	.215	4	.035	.45
Gudom	.218	4	.032	.40

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



2 Mesh; .162 Wire



Mining Screens

The Tyler Double Crimped Mining Screen is without competition for use on jigs. Attempts have been made to imitate it but always with failure in combining accuracy with the double crimped feature.

Its use is also recommended on all other types of machines in the mining industry, as the Tyler Screen has proven a longer life and a more uniform size of product than any other screen.

The W. S. Tyler Company present no saving in the first cost of this product, but the real and large economy will be found in the life of the screen.

The Tyler Screens are made in iron, steel, brass, copper, phosphor bronze, monel or nickel.

Phosphor Bronze Wire Cloth is used in cases where acid interferes with the life of the screen and is listed the same as brass or copper, as to the size of the wire and the mesh. The cost of phosphor bronze wire is greater than that of brass or copper, but where acid comes in contact with the screens, it will prove more economical owing to its increased length of life. The list price for phosphor bronze wire cloth is the same as for brass or copper.

Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth *Continued*

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Gudun	.102	4½	.120	\$5.25
Gufak	.117	4½	.105	4.00
Gufel	.130	4½	.092	3.35
Gufim	.142	4½	.080	2.50
Gufon	.150	4½	.072	1.90
Gufup	.159	4½	.063	1.50
Gugal	.168	4½	.054	1.05
Gugem	.175	4½	.047	.75
Gugin	.181	4½	.041	.60
Gugop	.187	4½	.035	.50
Gugur	.190	4½	.032	.43
Guham	.095	5	.105	4.50
Guhen	.108	5	.092	3.50
Guhip	.120	5	.080	2.75
Guhor	.128	5	.072	2.10
Guhus	.137	5	.063	1.75
Gujan	.146	5	.054	1.20
Gujep	.153	5	.047	.90
Gujir	.159	5	.041	.65
Gujos	.165	5	.035	.55
Gujut	.168	5	.032	.45
Gukap	.172	5	.028	.40
Guker	.075	6	.092	4.50
Gukis	.087	6	.080	3.25
Gukot	.095	6	.072	2.75
Gukuv	.104	6	.063	2.25
Gular	.113	6	.054	1.60
Gules	.120	6	.047	1.10
Gulit	.126	6	.041	.85
Gulov	.132	6	.035	.60
Guluw	.135	6	.032	.50
Gumas	.139	6	.028	.45
Gumet	.142	6	.025	.40
Gumiv	.063	7	.080	4.00
Gumow	.071	7	.072	3.00
Gumux	.080	7	.063	2.50
Gunat	.089	7	.054	2.00
Gunev	.096	7	.047	1.50
Gunox	.102	7	.041	1.00
Gunuy	.108	7	.035	.80
Gupav	.111	7	.032	.60
Gupew	.115	7	.028	.50
Gupix	.118	7	.025	.45
Gupoy	.120	7	.023	.40

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



6 Mesh;
.080 Wire

A Part of Mill Showing Jigs

Orders

In ordering wire cloth, it is important that the following information be given: Number of rolls or pieces, length and width of each roll or piece, size of opening or mesh, decimal size of wire and the material from which the cloth is to be made.

Unless all the above items are given, the specifications in the order are not complete. The mesh does not determine the size of opening unless the diameter of the wire is also given. For instance, 10 mesh is not sufficient, for 10 mesh screen can be made from .018 diameter wire with an opening of .082 to .054 diameter wire with an opening .046. Here is an illustration of a complete specification as it should read:

Two rolls, 150 feet long, 36 inches wide, 10 mesh, .047 brass wire cloth. Fifty pieces, 13 feet 6 inches x 29½ inches, 12 mesh, .020 copper wire cloth.

Full rolls contain 100 lineal feet or more. Less than 100 lineal feet must be invoiced at the less than roll price.

Stock widths are 24 inches, 30 inches and 36 inches, but the company will make wire cloth in any width desired, including fractional parts of an inch.

To avoid mistakes in ordering, it is a safe plan to send a small sample of the old screen, or where it is a repeat order, refer to former order or give the date of last invoice.

Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth *Continued*

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Gupuz	.053	8	.072	\$3.50
Guraw	.062	8	.063	2.75
Gurex	.071	8	.054	2.25
Guroz	.078	8	.047	1.75
Gurub	.084	8	.041	1.25
Gusax	.090	8	.035	1.00
Gusey	.093	8	.032	.80
Gusiz	.097	8	.028	.65
Gusob	.100	8	.025	.50
Gutay	.102	8	.023	.45
Gutez	.105	8	.020	.40
Gutib	.039	9	.072	4.00
Gutoc	.048	9	.063	3.25
Gutud	.057	9	.054	2.50
Guvaz	.064	9	.047	2.00
Guveb	.070	9	.041	1.60
Guvic	.076	9	.035	1.15
Guvod	.079	9	.032	.90
Guvuf	.083	9	.028	.75
Guwab	.086	9	.025	.60
Guwec	.088	9	.023	.50
Guwid	.091	9	.020	.45
Guwof	.093	9	.018	.40
Guwug	.046	10	.054	2.75
Guxed	.053	10	.047	2.25
Guxif	.059	10	.041	1.75
Guxog	.065	10	.035	1.25
Guxuh	.068	10	.032	1.00
Guyad	.072	10	.028	.85
Guyef	.075	10	.025	.65
Guyig	.077	10	.023	.55
Guyoh	.080	10	.020	.50
Guyuj	.082	10	.018	.45
Guzaf	.036	12	.047	2.75
Guzeg	.042	12	.041	2.25
Guzih	.048	12	.035	1.75
Guzoj	.051	12	.032	1.50
Guzuk	.055	12	.028	1.25
Hebab	.058	12	.025	.85
Hebec	.060	12	.023	.60
Hebid	.063	12	.020	.50
Hebof	.065	12	.018	.45
Hebug	.066	12	.017	.40

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Weighing Screen in Shipping Room

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Samples

A sample department is maintained by The W. S. Tyler Company which is of great assistance to screen users in selecting the right screen for their requirements.

Samples of all varieties manufactured by the company are on file in this department, now reaching over 2000, all different in either type, size of wire, mesh or material.

The W. S. Tyler Company is very liberal with samples, and screen users are requested to avail themselves of this service freely.

When asking for samples, state the range of meshes which will likely do the work, then a line of screen samples can be forwarded and the right screen selected with the possibility of saving a great expense in experimenting.

In new industries where screening conditions are without precedent, screen users are urged to communicate with The W. S. Tyler Company with a view of securing samples and such data as may be of advantage in selecting screens to do their work.

If screen users are not certain that they are getting the best possible results from the screen in present use, a request for samples or a test in our laboratory may result in obtaining a screen better fitted for the purpose.

Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth

Continued

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Hecac	.030	14	.041	\$2.75
Heced	.036	14	.035	2.25
Hecif	.039	14	.032	1.75
Hecog	.043	14	.028	1.35
Hecuh	.046	14	.025	1.00
Hedad	.048	14	.023	.80
Hedef	.051	14	.020	.65
Hedig	.053	14	.018	.55
Hedoh	.054	14	.017	.50
Heduj	.055	14	.016	.45
Hefaf	.056	14	.015	.40
Hefih	.0215	16	.041	3.25
Hefoj	.0275	16	.035	2.75
Hegag	.0305	16	.032	2.00
Hegeh	.0345	16	.028	1.50
Hegij	.0375	16	.025	1.25
Hegok	.0395	16	.023	.90
Hegul	.0425	16	.020	.70
Hehah	.0445	16	.018	.60
Hehik	.0455	16	.017	.55
Hehol	.0465	16	.016	.50
Hehum	.0475	16	.015	.45
Hehyr	.0485	16	.014	.42
Hejaj	.0490	16	.0135	.40
Hejek	.0206	18	.035	3.25
Hejil	.0236	18	.032	2.50
Hejom	.0276	18	.028	2.00
Hejun	.0306	18	.025	1.50
Hekak	.0326	18	.023	1.25
Hekel	.0356	18	.020	.85
Hekim	.0376	18	.018	.65
Hekon	.0386	18	.017	.60
Hekup	.0396	18	.016	.53
Helal	.0406	18	.015	.48
Helbo	.0416	18	.014	.45
Helem	.0421	18	.0135	.43
Helfu	.0426	18	.013	.40
Helin	.0436	18	.012	.38
Helop	.0446	18	.011	.32
Helur	.0180	20	.032	3.00
Hemam	.0220	20	.028	2.50
Hemen	.0250	20	.025	2.00
Hemip	.0270	20	.023	1.50
Hemor	.0300	20	.020	1.15
Hemus	.0320	20	.018	.80
Henan	.0330	20	.017	.65
Henep	.0340	20	.016	.55
Henir	.0350	20	.015	.50
Henja	.0360	20	.014	.47
Henos	.0365	20	.0135	.45
Henru	.0370	20	.013	.43
Henut	.0380	20	.012	.40
Heper	.0390	20	.011	.35
Hepuv	.0400	20	.010	.30
Herar	.0405	20	.0095	.27

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.
See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



A Section of the Sample Room

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Delivery from Stock

The most recent additions to The W. S. Tyler Company's plant have been made with a view of making up and carrying a large stock of standard sizes and widths of wire cloth, from which quick deliveries can be made.

Every effort will be made, even to the extent of other capacity additions, to keep up this stock with a view of filling orders quickly.

Often parts of very large orders can be filled from this stock, thus keeping the screen user supplied until the balance of the order can be made up and forwarded in later shipments.

It is well in placing large orders to state when delivery will be required rather than asking how soon shipment can be made.

The immense facilities of The W. S. Tyler Company enable them to handle orders of any size with but very little delay.

Large quantities of raw material are always carried on hand, so that there is no delay in getting started on orders.

Thirty-six-inch is the most common stock width, but 18, 24, 30 and 48-inch are carried in some sizes, and any width even to fractional parts of an inch can be made up on short notice.

Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth *Continued*

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Heres	.0175	22	.028	\$3.00
Herit	.0205	22	.025	2.50
Herov	.0225	22	.023	2.00
Heruw	.0255	22	.020	1.50
Hesas	.0275	22	.018	1.10
Heset	.0285	22	.017	.75
Hesiv	.0295	22	.016	.60
Hetat	.0305	22	.015	.55
Hetbu	.0315	22	.014	.52
Hetev	.0320	22	.0135	.50
Hetfi	.0325	22	.013	.48
Hetox	.0335	22	.012	.45
Hetuy	.0345	22	.011	.37
Hevav	.0355	22	.010	.30
Hevew	.0360	22	.0095	.27
Hevix	.0365	22	.009	.25
Hevoy	.0187	24	.023	2.50
Hevuz	.0217	24	.020	2.00
Hewaw	.0237	24	.018	1.40
Hewex	.0247	24	.017	1.00
Hewoz	.0257	24	.016	.75
Hewub	.0267	24	.015	.60
Hewvi	.0277	24	.014	.57
Hexax	.0282	24	.0135	.55
Hexbe	.0287	24	.013	.53
Hexey	.0297	24	.012	.50
Hexiz	.0307	24	.011	.40
Hexob	.0317	24	.010	.35
Hexuc	.0322	24	.0095	.30
Heyay	.0327	24	.009	.27
Heyez	.0337	24	.008	.25
Hobah	.0185	26	.020	2.50
Hobel	.0205	26	.018	1.75
Hobik	.0215	26	.017	1.25
Hobum	.0225	26	.016	.90
Hocaj	.0235	26	.015	.70
Hocdy	.0245	26	.014	.65
Hocek	.0250	26	.0135	.60
Hocfo	.0255	26	.013	.58
Hocil	.0265	26	.012	.55
Hocom	.0275	26	.011	.45
Hocun	.0285	26	.010	.40
Hodak	.0290	26	.0095	.35
Hodim	.0295	26	.009	.30
Hodon	.0305	26	.008	.27

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



A Section of the Stock Room

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Odd Specifications

The W. S. Tyler Company is equipped to fill any specification for wire cloth, no matter how unusual.

This may include odd meshes, odd sizes and shapes of opening, screens woven from cable or square wire, either in warp or shoot, or both, and including special composition of metal, or any of those in commercial use, such as lead, aluminum, nickel, German silver, Monel, Bentre metal, etc.

Naturally their wide experience in producing screens for every use has made The W. S. Tyler Company a clearing house for the solution of special screening problems, and they will render every assistance in supplying well the wants of their patrons purely with the idea of seeking new markets for their regular or special products.

The records and sample files of The W. S. Tyler Company show that they have produced in their history more than 2000 different screens, with a variance in type of screen, material, size of wire, shape and size of opening.

Tests can be made from any of these samples on file, and variations can be produced from any of them to successfully meet any special requirement.

Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth

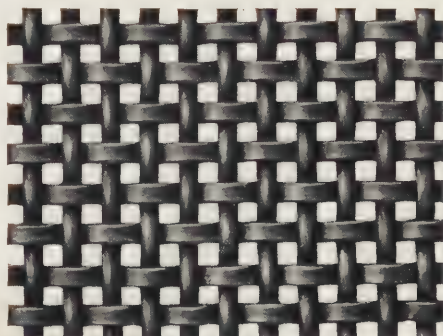
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Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Hodup	.0177	28	.018	\$2.00
Hofal	.0187	28	.017	1.40
Hofin	.0197	28	.016	1.00
Hofop	.0207	28	.015	.75
Hofre	.0217	28	.014	.70
Hofur	.0222	28	.0135	.65
Hogam	.0227	28	.013	.60
Hogen	.0237	28	.012	.57
Hogip	.0247	28	.011	.48
Hogor	.0257	28	.010	.43
Hogus	.0262	28	.0095	.38
Hohan	.0267	28	.009	.33
Hohep	.0277	28	.008	.28
Hohir	.0163	30	.017	1.60
Hohut	.0173	30	.016	1.10
Hojap	.0183	30	.015	.80
Hojbo	.0193	30	.014	.75
Hojer	.0198	30	.0135	.70
Hojgi	.0203	30	.013	.65
Hojis	.0213	30	.012	.60
Hojot	.0223	30	.011	.50
Hojuv	.0233	30	.010	.45
Hokar	.0238	30	.0095	.40
Hokes	.0243	30	.009	.35
Hokit	.0253	30	.008	.30
Holas	.0153	32	.016	1.50
Holet	.0163	32	.015	1.15
Holfo	.0173	32	.014	1.00
Holiv	.0178	32	.0135	.85
Holly	.0183	32	.013	.80
Holow	.0193	32	.012	.70
Holux	.0203	32	.011	.60
Homev	.0213	32	.010	.50
Homox	.0218	32	.0095	.45
Homuy	.0223	32	.009	.42
Honav	.0233	32	.008	.37
Honew	.0126	35	.016	2.00
Honix	.0136	35	.015	1.50
Honke	.0146	35	.014	1.20
Honoy	.0151	35	.0135	1.00
Honra	.0156	35	.013	.90
Honuz	.0166	35	.012	.80
Hopaw	.0176	35	.011	.70
Hopex	.0186	35	.010	.60
Hopoz	.0191	35	.0095	.55
Hopub	.0196	35	.009	.50
Horax	.0206	35	.008	.45
Horba	.0123	38	.014	1.50
Horce	.0128	38	.0135	1.30
Hordi	.0133	38	.013	1.20
Horfo	.0143	38	.012	1.10
Horgu	.0153	38	.011	.80
Horhy	.0163	38	.010	.65
Horjm	.0168	38	.0095	.55

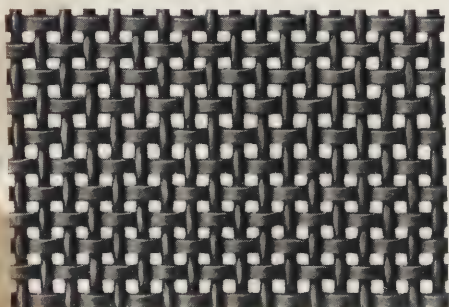
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

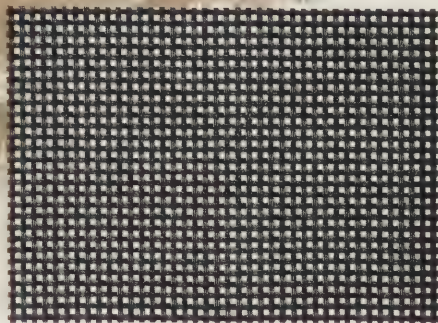
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



5 Mesh; .105 Round Warp, Square Shoot



8 x 7 Mesh; .063 Round Warp, .072 Square Shoot



18 Mesh Cabled Copper



Trommels

A thoroughly screened product can be had from the use of the Tyler Double Crimped Cloth for trommel work. A wire screen takes out all the fines as the material passes over it.

This is not true with a screen made of perforated metal, as the screening area is so limited that the fines are often carried into the oversize instead of passing the screen.

A trommel covered with Double Crimped wire cloth will have the same screening or discharging area as one of twice the length covered with perforated metal.

The Tyler trommel screens are made from special, heavy, tough material to insure long life.

Trommel screens will be bent to proper shape to fit the trommel.

In ordering, state the length and diameter of the trommel, also if a lap or butt joint is required.

The space between the wires, and wire diameter, or the mesh and the diameter of the wire, should be given on a requisition. If the wire screen is to replace perforated metal, the diameter and shape of opening, also thickness of the plate, should be stated.

Rolled wire cloth can often be used to advantage for trommel work where a smooth surface is required.

Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth

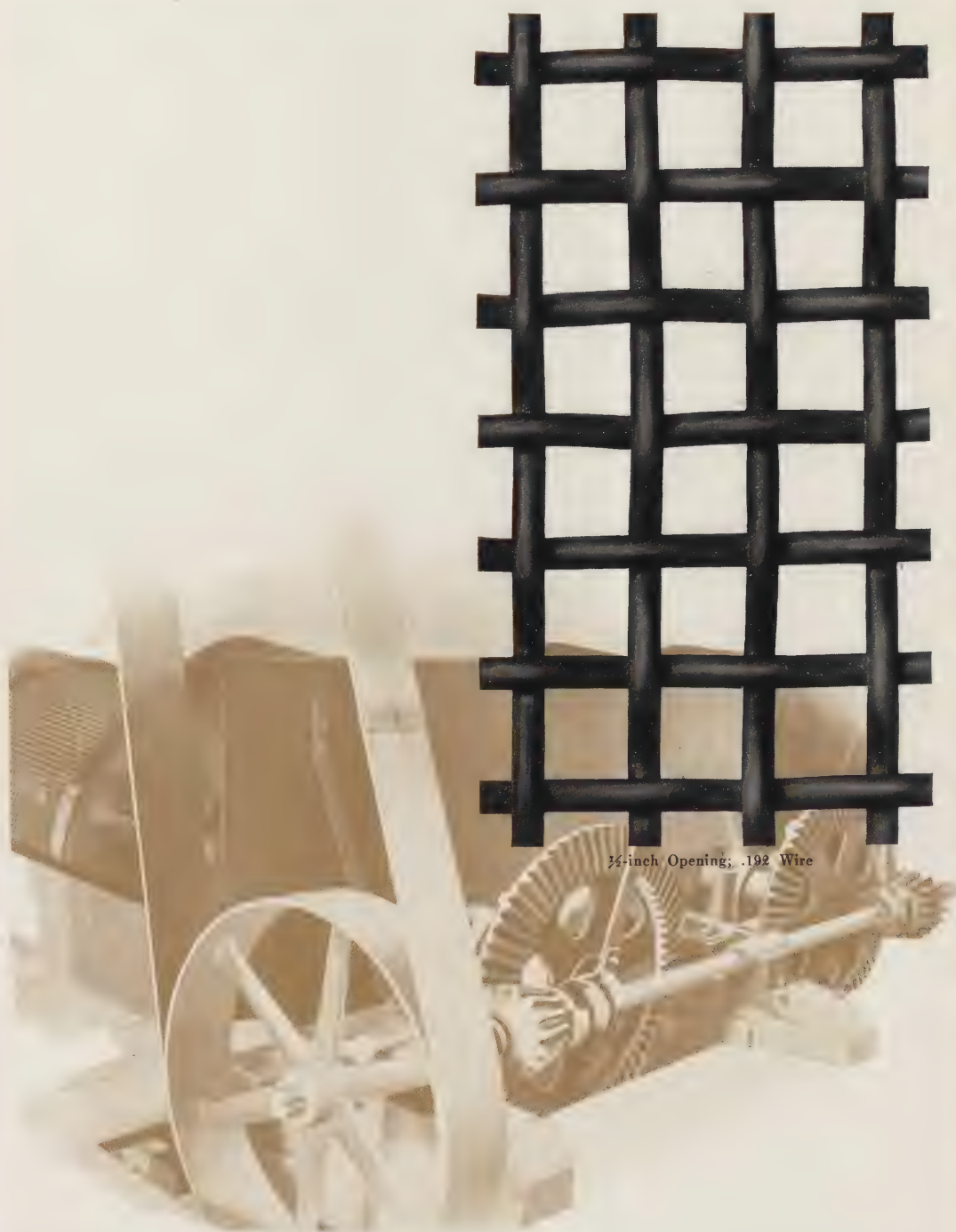
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Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Horey	.0115	40	.0135	\$1.60
Horkn	.012	40	.013	1.50
Horiz	.0130	40	.012	1.30
Horob	.0140	40	.011	.85
Horuc	.0150	40	.010	.65
Hosay	.0155	40	.0095	.60
Hosez	.0160	40	.009	.55
Hosib	.0170	40	.008	.50
Hosja	.0103	42	.0135	1.75
Hoske	.0108	42	.013	1.50
Hosli	.0118	42	.012	1.20
Hosmo	.0128	42	.011	1.00
Hosnu	.0138	42	.010	.80
Hospn	.0143	42	.0095	.70
Hosoc	.0102	45	.012	1.75
Hosud	.0112	45	.011	1.30
Hotaz	.0122	45	.010	1.00
Hoteb	.0127	45	.0095	.85
Hotic	.0132	45	.009	.70
Hotod	.0142	45	.008	.60
Hotuf	.0090	50	.011	1.60
Hovab	.0100	50	.010	1.30
Hovec	.0105	50	.0095	1.00
Hovid	.0110	50	.009	.80
Hovof	.0120	50	.008	.70
Hovug	.0092	55	.009	1.00
Howac	.0102	55	.008	.80
Howed	.0112	55	.007	.70
Howif	.0077	60	.009	1.25
Howog	.0087	60	.008	.85
Howuh	.0097	60	.007	.70
Hoyeg	.0073	70	.007	1.00
Hubat	.0068	80	.00575	1.25
Hubox	.0059	90	.00525	1.50
Hucuz	.0055	100	.0045	1.75

Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Fine Bronze and Phosphor Bronze Wire Cloth

The W. S. Tyler Company's extra fine Bronze and Phosphor Bronze Cloth is recommended for all screening purposes where accuracy is required, such as laboratory work in making the screen analysis of ore, cement, etc.

This cloth will be found accurate in mesh and dependable in uses where a close separation is necessary.

Most of the extra fine sizes are carried in stock 36 inches wide and some of them in 24, 30 and 48-inch widths.

Market Grades

In the regular market grade of brass and copper cloth shown in the table opposite, 24, 30 and 36 inches are considered stock widths, but special widths will be furnished on request.

Brass Milk Strainer

Brass Milk Strainer Cloth, 40, 50 and 60 mesh, is carried in stock in rolls 5 feet long, 12 inches wide, 100 rolls to the case; or it can be furnished in rolls 100 feet long and 36 inches wide, or in special lengths and widths upon request.

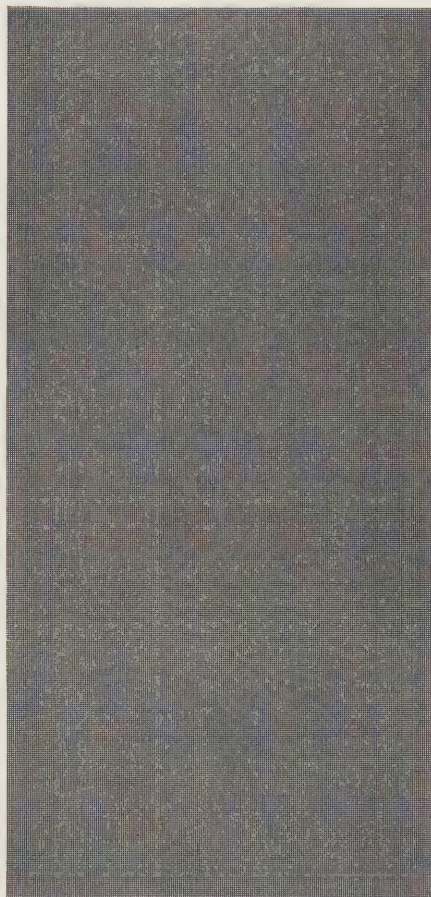
Price List of Extra Fine Bronze or Phosphor Bronze Wire Cloth

Code Word	Size of Opening	Mesh	Diameter of Wire	List Price Square Foot
		Plain		
lbafu	.0055	100	.0045	\$1.75
lbaky	.0051	110	.004	1.85
lbava	.0048	120	.0037	2.00
lbcoy	.0043	130	.0034	2.25
lbcor	.0042	140	.0029	2.50
lbfat	.0041	150	.0026	2.75
lbguy	.0038	160	.0025	3.00
lbjan	.0035	170	.0024	3.50
lbmed	.0033	180	.0023	4.00
lbobs	.0031	190	.0022	4.25
lbovo	.0029	200	.0021	4.50
lbper	.0028	220	.0017	5.00
lbsum	.0026	240	.0016	6.00
lbtry	.0024	250	.0016	6.50
lbups	.0022	260	.0016	7.00
		Twilled		
lcady	.0046	110	.0045	1.85
lcags	.0043	120	.004	2.00
lcako	.0039	130	.0038	2.25
lcaoc	.0038	140	.0033	2.50
lcase	.0037	150	.0030	2.75
lcboy	.0035	160	.0028	3.00
lccor	.0033	170	.0026	3.50
lceds	.0031	180	.0025	4.00
lceky	.0029	190	.0024	4.25
lcerg	.0027	200	.0023	4.50
lceth	.0026	220	.0019	5.00
lcflp	.0025	240	.0017	6.00
lcar	.0024	250	.0016	6.50
lcgod	.0022	260	.0016	7.00
lcibs	.0020	280	.0016	8.00
lcrok	.0017	300	.0016	10.00

Price List of Regular Market Grade The Tyler Brass, Copper or Bronze Wire Cloth

Code Word	Size of Opening	Mesh	Diameter of Wire	List Price Square Foot
ldada	.437	2	.063	\$0.60
ldafe	.279	3	.054	.70
ldamb	.203	4	.047	.65
ldao	.159	5	.041	.65
ldaru	.132	6	.035	.60
ldavi	.097	8	.028	.65
ldbed	.075	10	.025	.65
ldbur	.060	12	.023	.60
ldcey	.051	14	.020	.65
lddaf	.0445	16	.018	.60
lddit	.0386	18	.017	.60
ldebt	.0340	20	.016	.55
ldedy	.0305	22	.015	.55
ldegs	.0267	24	.015	.60
lderd	.0198	30	.0135	.70
ldcup	.0176	35	.011	.70
ldexa	.0150	40	.010	.65
ldfak	.0127	45	.0095	.85
ldfla	.0110	50	.009	.80
ldfre	.0087	60	.008	.85
ldfuz	.0073	70	.007	1.00
ldhin	.0068	80	.00575	1.25
ldhub	.0059	90	.00525	1.50
ldiaz	.0055	100	.0045	1.75

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



100 Mesh; .0045 Brass

Testing Sieves

A screen test is of little value unless made with an accurate square mesh testing sieve.

You can get an accurate test with the Tyler sieves as the cloth is square in mesh and made from the same gauge wire both ways, therefore dependable in testing.

You would not put much faith in measurements taken with a rule that had ten inches to the foot—then why make a screen test with a sieve that is from 5 to 15 meshes off in the count.

As an example, 100 mesh screen will count 100 meshes to the inch both ways, while, what is known as the commercial grade fine brass cloth is irregular in mesh and may count 100 meshes one way and be off from 5 to 15 meshes the other.

Uniform square mesh testing sieves are an absolute necessity in making intelligent comparison of tests, therefore the Tyler sieve is being adopted by users who appreciate the value of an exact screen analysis.

The Tyler Standard Testing Sieves are made 6 to 12 inches in diameter and from 1-inch opening to 300 mesh. For laboratory use, the 8-inch diameter sieve with brass frame is recommended.

The 6, 7 and 8-inch sieves are made with dies that produce a seamless metal rim across which the cloth is stretched tightly. Sieves of these diameters are also furnished with bottom pan and cover which are pressed from a sheet of metal and made to fit each sieve in the set. The use of pan and cover cannot be urged too forcibly, as they facilitate the sifting operation and protect the fine wire cloth from injury when not in use.

Covers will be furnished either flat or with handles, as shown on the opposite page. The flat covers can be used to advantage in testing several different products at the same time, where the sieves are shaken in a set. For this work bottom pans can also be furnished with the extended rim, so that the pan will nest in the series of sieves the same as the sieves themselves.

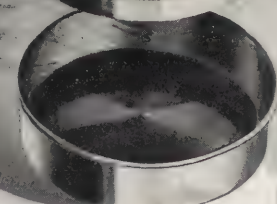
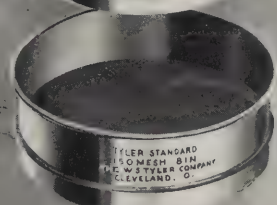
NESTED SIEVES are regularly supplied, i. e., the extended rim of each sieve fits the top of any sieve of the same diameter, as shown in the illustration on the opposite page.

TELESCOPE NESTS are made with the sieves to enclose one within the next size, but cost extra according to the number of sieves in the nest.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

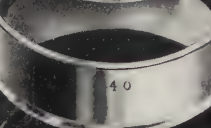
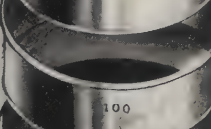
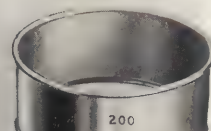


Nested Sieves with
Pan and Cover



Nested Sieves with
Pan and Cover

TYLER STANDARD



THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale Sieves

This screen scale has as its base an opening of .0029-inch which is the opening in 200 mesh .0021-inch wire, the standard sieve, as adopted by the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government, the openings increasing in the ratio of the square root of 2 or 1.414.

Where a closer sizing is required in the finer openings, a scale is shown below this table from 65 to 200 mesh, in which the openings increase in the ratio of the fourth root of 2 or 1.189.

Code Word	Opening in Inches Ratio $\sqrt{2}$ or 1.414	Opening in Millimetres	Mesh	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	Brass Frames Covered with Brass Wire Cloth				
					6-Inch Diameter List Price Each	7-Inch Diameter List Price Each	8-Inch Diameter List Price Each	10-Inch Diameter List Price Each	12-Inch Diameter List Price Each
Ifack	1.050	26.67		.149	\$2.65	\$3.30	\$4.00	\$5.45	\$6.95
Ifaiv	.742	18.85		.135	2.65	3.30	4.00	5.45	6.95
Ifaka	.525	13.33		.105	2.65	3.30	4.00	5.45	6.95
Ifamp	.371	9.423		.092	2.65	3.30	4.00	5.45	6.95
Ifarc	.263	6.680	3	.070	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
Ifbes	.185	4.699	4	.065	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
Ifbon	.131	3.327	6	.036	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
Ifbut	.093	2.362	8	.032	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
Ifcar	.065	1.651	10	.035	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
Ifcod	.046	1.168	14	.025	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
Ifday	.0328	.833	20	.0172	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
Ifdot	.0232	.589	28	.0125	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
Ifeco	.0164	.417	35	.0122	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
Ifcox	.0116	.295	48	.0092	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
Iferb	.0082	.208	65	.0072	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
Ifeve	.0058	.147	100	.0042	2.85	3.55	4.30	5.90	7.60
Ifged	.0041	.104	150	.0026	3.55	4.50	5.50	7.75	10.20
Ifgik	.0029	.074	200	.0021	4.75	6.15	7.60	10.95	14.75

For Closer Sizing—65 to 200 Mesh

Code Word	Opening in Inches Ratio $\sqrt[4]{2}$ or 1.189	Opening in Millimetres	Mesh	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	6-Inch Diameter List Price Each	7-Inch Diameter List Price Each	8-Inch Diameter List Price Each	10-Inch Diameter List Price Each	12-Inch Diameter List Price Each
Ifgur	.0082	.208	65	.0072	\$2.30	\$2.85	\$3.40	\$4.50	\$5.65
Ifhaz	.0069	.175	80	.0056	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
Ifhim	.0058	.147	100	.0042	2.85	3.55	4.30	5.90	7.60
Ifhul	.0049	.124	115	.0038	3.00	3.80	4.60	6.35	8.25
Ifida	.0041	.104	150	.0026	3.55	4.50	5.50	7.75	10.20
Iflag	.0035	.088	170	.0024	4.00	5.20	6.40	9.10	12.15
Ifmez	.0029	.074	200	.0021	4.75	6.15	7.60	10.95	14.75
Ifzal	Brass pan and cover				\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.25
Ifzun	Tinned pan and cover				1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00

Igann, 6 inches diameter; Igasp, 7 inches diameter; Igaza, 8 inches diameter; Igbom, 10 inches diameter; Igbug, 12 inches diameter. Igevo, include pan and cover.

In ordering testing sieves from this table, they must be specified as the "Tyler Standard Screen Scale Sieves."

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale

There has long been a demand for standard testing sieves with accurately measured openings that increase or decrease through the series in a fixed ratio.

Although several screen scales have been proposed from time to time, they have never found their way into common use or practice. This was on account of the difficulties of weaving the many odd sizes of mesh and wire called for in the proposals, also that the screen scales did not contain any of the sieve openings in general use.

The value of a standard to which all can work is admitted, and in establishing the Tyler Standard Scale, shown on the opposite page, as well as manufacturing the cloth to this scale, we believe we have contributed something worth while to the advancement of standardization in technical work.

Various bases have been proposed for the starting point in screen scales, some taking one inch and others one millimetre opening, the scales ranging above and below these starting points. However, as many industries have established 200-mesh cloth as the minimum in screen sizing and as the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government has standardized the 200-mesh sieve made from .0021-inch wire, having an opening of .0029-inch, this sieve has been adopted as the base of the Tyler Standard Screen Scale.

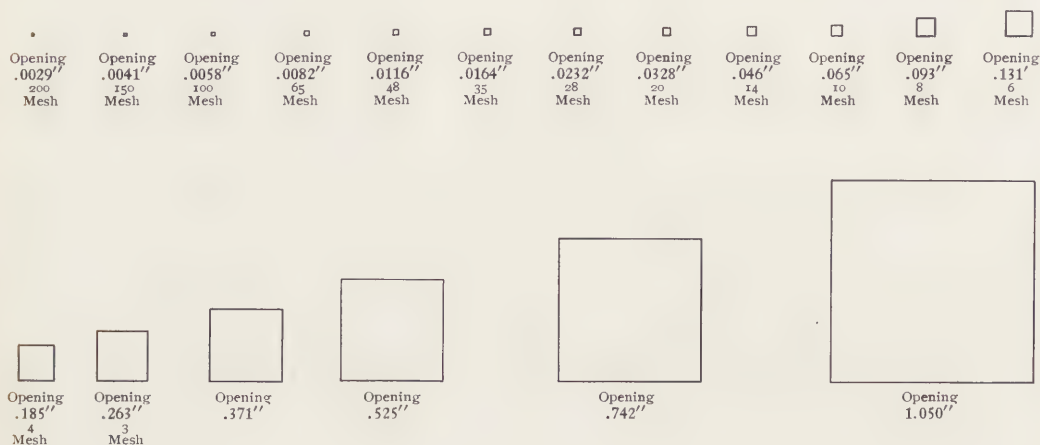
The 100-mesh and the 20-mesh sieves in this screen scale also come within the specifications adopted by the Bureau of Standards, so that there are three sieves in the series which have been standardized by the Bureau.

When it is necessary to carry an analysis finer than 200 mesh, sieves can be supplied as fine as 260 mesh in plain cloth and 300 mesh in twilled cloth.

The ratio between the different sizes of the screen scale has been taken as 1.414 or the square root of 2, as recommended by Rittinger in his work on ore dressing. The niceness of this will be apparent from the following: taking .0029-inch or .074 millimetre, the opening in the 200-mesh sieve as the base or starting point, the diameter of each successive opening is exactly 1.414 times the opening in the previous sieve. It also makes the area or surface of each successive opening in the scale just double that of the next finer or half that of the next coarser sieve. In other words, the diameters of the successive sizes have a constant ratio of 1.414 while the areas of the successive openings have a constant ratio of 2.

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale—*Continued*

This constant ratio in the openings is shown drawn to scale. To illustrate: the opening .093-inch in the (8-mesh) sieve is 1.414 times the opening in the preceding sieve .065-inch (10-mesh). The area of the opening in .093-inch (8-mesh) sieve is twice that of .065-inch (10-mesh) and just half the area of the opening in the .131-inch (6-mesh) sieve.



Another advantage in this selection of ratio is that by skipping every other screen, you have a ratio of diameter of 2 to 1, by skipping two sizes you have a ratio of 3 to 1 (approximately), and by skipping three sizes, you get a ratio of 4 to 1, so that in selecting a screen scale for concentrating work, for instance, you can pick out from the table without any calculation a 1.414, 2, 3, or 4 to 1 ratio of opening.

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale with a 1.414 ratio has eighteen sieves ranging from .0029-inch (200-mesh) to 1.05-inch opening, making only four sieves in the series that are .0082-inch (65-mesh) and finer, and while this number has been found ample to cover all the requirements in ordinary laboratory practice and in the plotting of curves showing a screen analysis, yet, to provide for a closer sizing where it is necessary in the finer sizes, the table on page 72 will be found to contain three intermediate sieves making seven sieves .0082-inch (65-mesh) and finer.

The screen scale in the lower table is based on an opening of .0029-inch and increases in series in the ratio of the fourth root of 2 or 1.189, the factor recommended by Prof. Richards in his work on ore dressing.

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale—*Continued*

This then has a ratio of 1.189 or the fourth root of 2 between the sizes .0082-inch (65-mesh) and .0029-inch (200-mesh) or a difference in the areas between these sizes of about 1.5 times instead of 2. This closer ratio can be carried through the coarser sizes if found to be necessary.

In the Tyler Standard Screen Scale, the size of opening has been placed in the first column of the table on account of its importance. The term "mesh" has been made secondary and its use should be discontinued as far as possible. In a technical sense, the word "mesh" is meaningless, unless the diameter of the wire is also given, so that the opening is determined. The size of opening is the measure of the product and the mesh and diameter of wire are only valuable as a means of determining the size of opening. However, the mesh and diameter of wire have also been shown in the tables for the convenience of those who still wish to use "mesh" in referring to testing sieves.

On sieves made to the Tyler Standard Scale will be found name plates, marked with the size of opening both in inches and millimetres, as well as showing the number of mesh.

Suggestions for Testing

Where it is not necessary to test all of a sample, it is good practice to use 100, 250, 500 or 1,000 grams, as the results in weights can easily be turned into per cents.

In taking a small sample from a larger quantity, for a screen test, it is very necessary that great care should be taken to have the sample to be tested a fair or average sample. (The sampling of large lots may best be done by taking every alternate shovelful, or every second, fifth or tenth, according to the size of the lot and repeating this till the sample is reduced to 75 or 100 pounds. From this point on the sampling can best be done with a sample-splitting device, but failing apparatus for this purpose, spread the pulp on a sampling sheet, mix thoroughly, spread out in a circle to a uniform thickness, mark off into four quarters, reject any two of these opposite quarters, and repeat the same operation on the remaining two until the sample is reduced to the required size.)

Great care should be taken not to lose any of the product in the testing process, however, the loss cannot be entirely eliminated. There are three methods in common practice of overcoming this small percentage of loss. One is to start the test with a sample from one to three grams overweight. By experience this quantity can be very definitely determined so that the final quantities will show 100, 250, 500 or 1,000

Suggestions for Testing—*Continued*

grams as required. The larger the sample, the larger the loss will be, so that if a sample weighing 1,000 grams be used, it would be well to start with 1,003 grams. Another method is to divide the loss in proportion to the weight of the different products. Still another method is to assume that the loss is in the fines, i. e., the minus 200-mesh product.

To save time in testing it is well to place the various sieves to be used in one nest, the coarsest opening at the top of the nest. Place the sample to be screened in the top sieve. The sieves can be roughly shaken in this method and as the product works down through the finer sieves, they will not be overloaded and a quick separation obtained. After shaking the sieves roughly, each sieve should then be shaken separately over a pan to make sure the separation is complete. The sieves should be shaken anywhere from four to ten minutes, the time varying as to the fineness and quality of the product, also to the amount of screen surface in the sieve. For ordinary laboratory work, it is often customary to place a light washer in each sieve to help in keeping the mesh free and the product stirred up, so that it will more rapidly pass through.

The above has reference to the making of dry screen analyses, but it is considered by many authorities to be better practice wherever possible, to make all screen analyses by the wet method. This may be done by first removing all of the clay and slimy matter by repeated washings and decantations, taking care not to decant any of the plus 200-mesh sands and then individually screening each size under water.

Another method which gives substantially the same results and saves much trouble and accidental loss, is to wash and decant the slimes as above, then to wet screen the de-slimed sands on some intermediate screen, say .0082-inch (65-mesh), then to wet screen the minus .0082-inch (65-mesh) material on the .0029-inch (200-mesh).

In this way, the amount of material to be handled on the .0029-inch (200-mesh) is much reduced. Dry both the plus .0082-inch (65-mesh) and plus .0029-inch (200-mesh) sands at a low temperature, and complete the screen analysis on these sands in the usual manner for dry testing. Combine all the minus .0029-inch (200-mesh) screenings with the decanted slimes, settle, decant the clear water and evaporate to dryness.

In this wet testing, the sieve should be submerged just so that the water will cover the product in the sieve, the wave-like motion of the water washing the material through the sieve as it is moved back and forth. By using the wet process, all of the fines will be washed out of the product much more thoroughly than they can by being dry screened.

Graphic Illustration of Screen Analysis

There are many advantages in the graphic method of illustrating the data obtained in a screen analysis. Plotted curves of the crushings by different methods or from two competing machines, for instance, express the differences in a more striking and concise manner than does the tabulated data. Of the several methods of plotting these curves, the cumulative direct plot and cumulative logarithmic plot are the two most valuable and generally used. The curves in either plan are plotted by marking the cumulative percentages of the material which remain on the sieves on the corresponding vertical lines drawn from the several openings on the horizontal scale of the diagram. After drawing in the curve, the percentages remaining on any set of openings other than those of the testing sieves used, can be found by interpolation and in this way the re-distribution of the same material by any assumed set of openings can be determined.

The difference between a direct and logarithmic diagram is that in a direct plot the sieve openings are laid out to an arithmetical scale, while in the logarithmic plot they are laid down to a logarithmic scale. The peculiarity of the two scales is that in the arithmetical scale the actual horizontal distances between each vertical line increase or diminish in the same ratio as that in which the screen openings do, and in the logarithmic scale, the screen openings are plotted to the logarithm of the diameter of the opening (the ratio between the sizes being a constant), the horizontal scale of screen openings will be one of equal spaces.

The W. S. Tyler Company will furnish in connection with sieves made to the Tyler Standard Screen Scale, specially ruled paper for plotting curves as described above. The size of the sheets being $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches and of suitable paper for making blueprints, put up in pads of 25 sheets each. These diagram sheets for plotting curves will also have printed on them the Tyler Standard Screen Scale with a blank column left for noting the weight of the material remaining on each testing sieve, a column for the percentage of weight and a column for the cumulative per cent of weight. By cumulative per cent is meant the total amount of the product which would remain on a testing sieve if only one sieve were used for testing the whole sample, so that to get the cumulative weight, it is necessary to add all of the material which remains on sieves coarser than the one in question to the amount remaining on that sieve. In other words, on a cumulative plot, each point represents the total material that would be retained if only the one sieve represented by that particular point were used in the analysis.

Cumulative Direct Plot

On the opposite page will be found an illustration of the paper for making a Cumulative Direct Plot.

This form of direct plotting is unique, since all crushings, to whatever size, are expressed on diagrams of the same uniform dimensions and having the same length of base line. This renders a comparison of the curves from various crushings more comprehensive than when diagrams with varying lengths of base line are used.

The vertical lines on the diagram represent any given set of sieve openings having a constant ratio of 1.414, the first left-hand vertical representing the screen opening through which the sample has all been crushed, and the last, or extreme right-hand vertical, representing zero. The curves, therefore, start at the lower left-hand corner and terminate at the upper right-hand one. A diagonal drawn between these two points would be "the line of perfect crushing," and the closer the plotted curve approaches this diagonal line, the nearer the actual crushing is to the ideal.

By way of illustration a crushing has been plotted on the opposite page representing material that has been reduced with rolls to all pass an 0.093 (8-mesh) opening. The table at the foot of the diagram gives the data from which this curve has been developed.

Eleven screens were used in this analysis, which are represented by the use of the same number of vertical lines on the diagram, and are so designated by the written figures. The intersection of the 200-mesh vertical with the curve shows that the cumulative (or total) percentage of material held on this size was 84%, leaving 16% as the amount passing through, which is expressed by that portion of the curve lying to the right and beyond the 200-mesh intersection and terminating at the upper right-hand zero. Likewise the 0.0328 (20-mesh) vertical cuts the curve at 36%, the amount retained and leaving 64% as the amount passing through this size opening.

Had the crushing, however, been for instance, through 0.0164 (35-mesh) instead, and, consequently only six screens been used in the analysis, then the sixth vertical would be used to represent the last, or 200-mesh sieve in the series, instead of the eleventh as in the previous case.

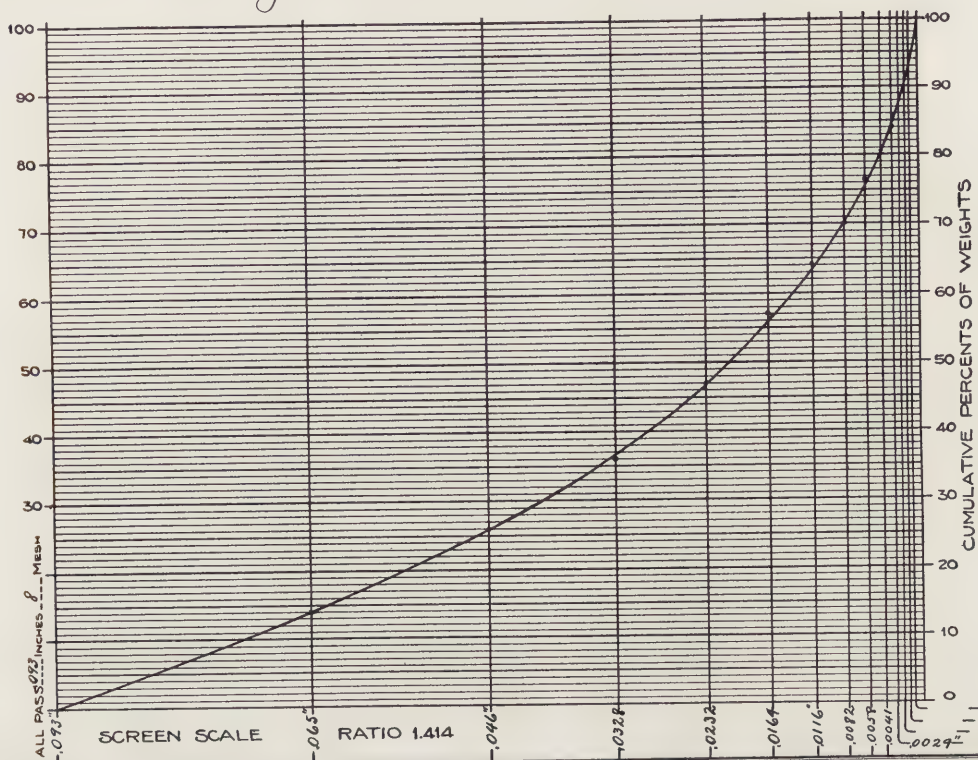
After some experience with this method, the curve corresponding to any given material, size or method of crushing can be very closely approximated, and from it an estimate of the different sized quantities arrived at without recourse to, or in the absence of, any laboratory experiment on the ore.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale

Cumulative Direct Diagram of Screen Analysis on Sample of *Roll Crushing*

Name *Madras Gold Mfg Co., Red Butte, Idaho.* Date *November 30-1912*



Indicate the Screen Crushed through and also First Retaining Screen	SCREEN SCALE RATIO 1.414				WEIGHTS			ASSAYS	CONTENTS	% of Total Contents
	Openings Inches	Milli-meters	Mesh	Diameter Wire Inches	Sample Weights	Per Cent	Per Cent Cumulative Weights			
.....	1.050	26.67		.149						
.....	.742	18.85		.135						
.....	.525	13.33		.105						
.....	.371	9.423		.092						
.....	.263	6.680	3	.070						
.....	.185	4.699	4	.065						
.....	.131	3.327	6	.036						
.....	.093	2.362	8	.032	<i>Balance</i>					
<i>All pass Retained on</i>	.065	1.651	10	.025	<i>70.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>			
"	.046	1.168	14	.025	<i>40.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>26.0</i>			
"	.0328	.833	20	.0173	<i>20.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>36.0</i>			
"	.0232	.589	28	.0125	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>			
"	.0164	.417	35	.0122	<i>5.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>57.0</i>			
"	.0116	.295	48	.0092	<i>3.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>64.0</i>			
"	.0082	.208	65	.0073	<i>3.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>70.0</i>			
"	.0058	.147	100	.0042	<i>3.2.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>			
"	.0041	.104	150	.0026	<i>2.0.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>80.5</i>			
"	.0029	.074	200	.0021	<i>1.7.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>84.0</i>			
Pass	.0029	.074	200	.0021	<i>3.0.0</i>	<i>16.0</i>				
Totals					<i>50.0</i>	<i>100</i>				

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cumulative Logarithmic Plot

The arithmetical difference between the size of openings in the standard screens is small for the fine sizes, while for the coarser screens, the arithmetical difference is comparatively great. However, the ratios between the size of openings in successive sieves are constant and it is the ratios that are usually considered in commercial screening. A very ingenious and satisfactory way to plot a curve, covering a wide range of sizes is by the use of a method in which equal distances on the horizontal scale represent equal ratios of diameter, thereby compressing the curve for the coarse sizes and extending it for the small sizes. This result is secured automatically by plotting the logarithms of the diameters of the openings on the horizontal scale. See illustration on the opposite page.

For those who are not familiar with logarithms, the only explanation that need be given to make this method of plotting useful and perfectly clear, is to say that although the logarithmic spacing is not the same as the arithmetical difference between the numbers, yet for short intervals the variation between the two is too small to be noticed, for example, .120-inch is located with practical accuracy on the paper by taking a point .8 of the distance from .1 to .125 ($0.8 \times 0.25 = 0.20$), but for a longer interval, as from .1 to .2, the difference between the logarithmic and arithmetical methods is so great that it would not do to locate .150 half way between .1 and .2.

It will be observed that the logarithmic intervals are the same between 0.001 and 0.01 as between 0.01 and 0.1 or between 0.1 and 1.0.

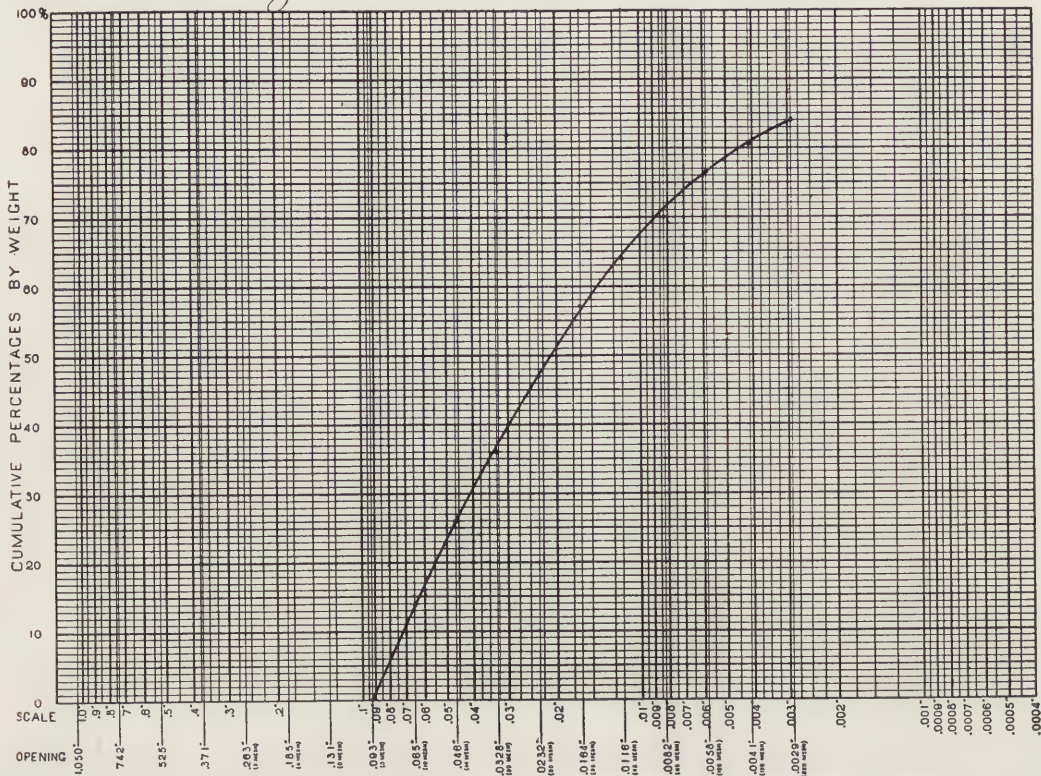
The unit lines are heavier than the fractional lines. Where the space between units is small, as between .04 and .05 or .05 and .06, there is room for only one fractional line, but where the space is greater, as between .01 and .02 or .02 and .03, three fractional lines are shown, dividing the space into quarters, as .0125, .0150, .0175, .020 or .0225, .0250, .0275, .030. The lightest vertical lines indicate the correct position of the sieves of the Tyler Standard Screen Scale. It is a very easy matter to point the cumulative per cent of product on the light lines which indicate the sieves of the Tyler Standard Screen Scale and then draw in the curve. A curve has been plotted by way of illustration on the diagram on the opposite page, the screen analysis being shown in tabulated form on the table below the diagram.

The paper illustrated shows the size of opening in the testing sieves in decimals of an inch, but the same style of paper is also supplied with the size of opening in the sieves indicated in millimetres.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Tyler Standard Screen Scale

Cumulative Logarithmic Diagram of Screen Analysis on Sample of Roll Crushing
Name Midas Gold Mfg. Co., Red Butte, Idaho Date November 30, 1912

[illegible]

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Sieves for Testing Cement and Sand

The Bureau of Standards have adopted specifications for sieves to be used in testing cement and sand.

The W. S. Tyler Company will furnish sieves made to these specifications. Where a certificate of the Bureau of Standards as to the mesh and gauge of wire is furnished, there will be a special price made on the sieves, to cover the expense of examination of the sieves by the Bureau of Standards.

The specifications for these sieves are as follows:

Measurements of Sieves

Measurements of sieves are made by the Bureau of Standards for the purpose of determining the average diameter of the wires and the average mesh of the cloth per linear inch in each direction and to ascertain whether a given sieve conforms to the specifications for standard sieves. The average diameter of the wires is obtained by measuring a sufficient number by means of a micrometer microscope to give a fair idea of the average size. The mesh is measured by means of a graduated glass scale laid on the sieve cloth, readings being taken over several inch intervals, including readings at each quarter-inch point. In the weaving process the warp wires can usually be spaced more accurately than the shoot wires and consequently there is less tolerance allowed in the specifications for the mesh of the former than of the latter. The mesh is accordingly measured in each direction, and reported separately. If a sieve conforms to the specifications given below it is stamped on the rim with the seal of the Bureau of Standards and marked with a Bureau of Standards serial number for identification purposes. This B. S. number is stamped at one end of the diameter extending in the direction of the warp wires which can also be distinguished from the shoot wires by the greater bending of the former.

Bureau of Standards Sieve Specifications

Wire cloth for standard sieves for cement and sand shall be woven (not twilled) from brass, bronze, or other suitable wire, and mounted on the frames without distortion.

The sieve frames shall be circular, about 20 cm (7.87 in.) in diameter, 6 cm (2.36 in.) high, and provided with a pan about 5 cm (1.97 in.) deep, and a cover.

CODE WORD—IGKAN No. 100 Cement Sieve, 0.0055-inch Opening

The No. 100 sieve should have 100 wires per inch and shall conform to the following specifications of diameter of wire and size of mesh:

The diameter of the wires in the sieve should be 0.0045-inch and the average diameter of such wires as may be measured shall not be outside the limits 0.0042 to 0.0048-inch for either warp or shoot wires. The number of warp wires per whole inch, as measured at any point of the sieve, shall not be outside the limits 98 to 101 per inch, and of the shoot wires 96 to 102 per inch. For any interval of 0.25 to 0.50-inch, in which the mesh may be measured, the mesh shall not be outside the limits 95 to 101 wires per inch for the warp wires and 93 to 103 wires per inch for the shoot wires.

CODE WORD—IGLAD No. 200 Cement Sieve, 0.0029-inch Opening

The No. 200 sieve should have 200 wires per inch and shall conform to the following specifications of diameter of wire and size of mesh:

The diameter of the wires in the sieve should be 0.0021-inch and the average diameter of such wires as may be measured shall not be outside the limits 0.0019 to 0.0023-inch for either warp or shoot wires. The number of warp wires per whole inch, as measured at any point of the sieve, shall not be outside the limits 195 to 202 per inch, and of the shoot wires 192 to 204 per inch. For any interval of 0.25 to 0.50-inch, in which the mesh may be measured, the mesh shall not be outside the limits 192 to 203 wires per inch for the warp wires and 190 to 205 wires per inch for the shoot wires.

CODE WORD—IGLUS No. 20 Sand Sieve, 0.0335-inch Opening

No. 20 sieves shall have between 19.5 and 20.5 wires per whole inch of the warp wires and between 19 and 21 wires per inch of the shoot wires. The diameter of the wire should be 0.0165-inch and the average as measured shall not vary outside the limits 0.0160 to 0.0170-inch.

CODE WORD—IGMOS No. 30 Sand Sieve, 0.0223-inch Opening

No. 30 sieves shall have between 29.5 and 30.5 wires per whole inch of the warp wires and between 28.5 and 31.5 wires per whole inch of the shoot wires. The diameter of the wire should be 0.0110-inch and the average as measured shall not vary outside the limits 0.0105 to 0.0115-inch.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Testing Sieves

Testing Sieves made to the Tyler Standard Screen Scale are recommended for all laboratory work, but The W. S. Tyler Company will make up testing sieves from wire cloth of any mesh and diameter of wire which may be required.

The table on this page shows the list prices on testing sieves made from the regular grade of brass wire and fine phosphor bronze wire cloth, as shown on page 68 of this catalogue.

Sieves coarser than 20 mesh take the same list price as 20 mesh.

Code Word	Opening in Inches	Opening in Millimeters	Mesh	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	Brass Frames Covered with Brass Wire Cloth				
					6-Inch Diameter List Price Each	7-Inch Diameter List Price Each	8-Inch Diameter List Price Each	10-Inch Diameter List Price Each	12-Inch Diameter List Price Each
lhaco	.0340	.864	20	.016	\$2.10	\$2.60	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$4.90
lhaps	.0198	.503	30	.0135	2.10	2.60	3.00	4.00	4.90
lhawk	.0176	.447	35	.011	2.10	2.60	3.00	4.00	4.90
lheal	.0150	.381	40	.010	2.10	2.60	3.00	4.00	4.90
lherm	.0127	.323	45	.0095	2.20	2.70	3.25	4.25	5.25
lhide	.0110	.279	50	.009	2.20	2.70	3.25	4.25	5.25
ljade	.0087	.221	60	.008	2.20	2.70	3.25	4.25	5.25
ljaol	.0073	.185	70	.007	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.50	5.65
ljena	.0068	.173	80	.00575	2.50	3.10	3.70	5.00	6.30
ljiba	.0059	.150	90	.00525	2.70	3.30	4.00	5.45	7.00
lkafy	.0055	.140	100	.0045	2.85	3.55	4.30	5.90	7.60
lkdur	.0051	.130	110	.004	2.90	3.65	4.45	6.10	7.85
lkeho	.0046	.117	120	.0037	3.00	3.80	4.60	6.35	8.25
lknan	.0043	.109	130	.0034	3.15	4.00	4.95	6.80	8.90
lkpew	.0042	.107	140	.0029	3.35	4.25	5.20	7.30	9.55
lkvos	.0041	.104	150	.0026	3.55	4.50	5.50	7.75	10.20
llego	.0038	.096	160	.0025	3.75	4.75	5.80	8.20	10.85
llips	.0035	.089	170	.0024	4.00	5.20	6.40	9.10	12.15
lmar	.0033	.084	180	.0023	4.40	5.65	7.00	10.00	13.45
lmbx	.0031	.079	190	.0022	4.60	5.90	7.35	10.50	14.10
lmg	.0029	.074	200	.0021	4.75	6.15	7.60	10.95	14.75
lmher	.0028	.071	220	.0017	5.10	6.60	8.20	11.85	16.00
lmnot	.0026	.066	240	.0016	5.80	7.50	9.40	13.70	18.65
lmpad	.0022	.056	260	.0016	6.50	8.45	10.60	15.50	21.25
lmpov	.0020	.051	280 Twilled	.0016	7.20	9.40	11.80	17.35	23.85
lmwat	.0017	.043	300 Twilled	.0016	8.60	11.25	14.20	21.00	29.00
Brass Pan and cover.....					\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.25
Tinned pan and cover.....					1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00

Irede, 6 inches diameter; Ireja, 7 inches diameter; Irepy, 8 inches diameter; Irgay, 10 inches diameter; Irgot, 12 inches diameter; Irip, include pan and cover.

Special Weaves

The immense capacity and large reserve stock of raw material enables The W. S. Tyler Company to execute orders for special weaves with promptness.

These may include plain or twilled weave in odd meshes not given in the various tables throughout this catalogue, or screens woven from any of the commercial metals.

The W. S. Tyler Company manufactures various grades of wire cloth to meet the requirements of all kinds of filters. These screens are usually made from tinned brass or copper wire and in meshes similar to those illustrated on the opposite page. It is generally woven with the twilled weave as shown by the three samples at the top of the page.

The list herewith includes the regular sizes in general use. However, any special mesh or diameter of wire will be manufactured to suit the requirements of the screen user.

Tinned Copper and Brass Wire Cloth for Liquor Filters

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch
Kalum	.130	4 x 4	.120
Kamek	.145	4 x 4	.105
Kamil	.128	5 x 5	.072
Kamom	.104	6 x 6	.063
Kamun	.089	7 x 7	.054
Kanak	.078	8 x 8	.047
Kanel		20 x 30	.018
Kanim		14 x 40	.023
Kanon		15 x 54	.018

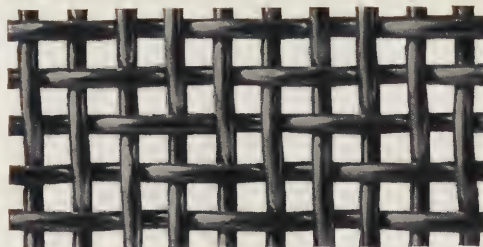
This wire cloth is woven both plain and twilled and of either copper or brass wire tinned.

In addition to the standard sizes, we also furnish special numbers running from 14 to 20 mesh the coarse way, and from 30 to 130 the fine way.

Centrifugal Cloth

The two illustrations shown at the bottom of the opposite page are centrifugal cloth. This is very similar to the filter cloth except that it is a straight weave instead of twilled. This screen is used in centrifugal machines and also for electrical purposes.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



4 Mesh; .105 Tinned Twilled Copper



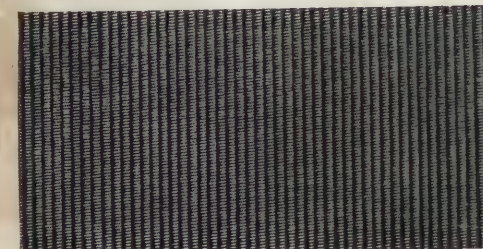
20 x 30 Mesh; Tinned Twilled Copper



14 x 40 Mesh; Tinned Twilled Copper



14 x 88 Mesh; Brass Centrifugal Cloth



20 x 120 Mesh; Copper Centrifugal Cloth



THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Tinned Mill Screen

The table on this page and the illustration on the opposite page apply to Tyler Tinned Mill Screen Cloth. It is made from steel wire, tin coated, which prevents rust and affords a polished surface which is less liable to clog than plain wire cloth.

This type of wire cloth is particularly recommended for flour mill equipment. It is carried in stock 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 40 inches wide.

The W. S. Tyler Company is prepared to produce wire cloth of this same style, finer than 60 mesh, and in any width including fractional parts of an inch. Prices will be quoted on these special specifications upon application.

Tinned Mill Screen is made double crimped, which insures an accuracy and permanency of mesh, the double crimped feature preventing the wires of either the warp or shoot from shifting.

Bran Duster

On this page will also be found a list of the Tyler Bran Duster Cloth which has the same style of construction, but with a coating of black varnish, which prevents rust. It is regularly carried in stock in 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19-inch widths.

Price List

The Tyler Tinned Mill Screen Cloth

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Kobal	.446	2	.054	\$0.15
Kobem	.292	3	.041	.16
Kobop	.215	4	.035	.17
Kocam	.168	5	.032	.17
Kocen	.139	6	.028	.18
Kocip	.115	7	.028	.20
Kocor	.100	8	.025	.20
Kocus	.088	9	.023	.20
Kodan	.080	10	.020	.20
Kodep	.065	12	.018	.20
Kodir	.054	14	.017	.20
Kodos	.0465	16	.016	.22
Kodut	.0406	18	.015	.22
Kofap	.0360	20	.014	.25
Kofer	.0320	22	.0135	.28
Kofis	.0287	24	.013	.30
Kofot	.0275	26	.011	.32
Kogar	.0257	28	.010	.34
Koges	.0238	30	.0095	.35
Kogit	.0223	32	.009	.37
Kogov	.0204	34	.009	.40
Koguw	.0188	36	.009	.42
Kohas	.0178	38	.0085	.46
Kohet	.0165	40	.0085	.50
Kohiv	.0142	45	.008	.60
Kohow	.0125	50	.0075	.65
Kohux	.0112	55	.007	.70
Kojat	.0102	60	.0065	.85

Price List

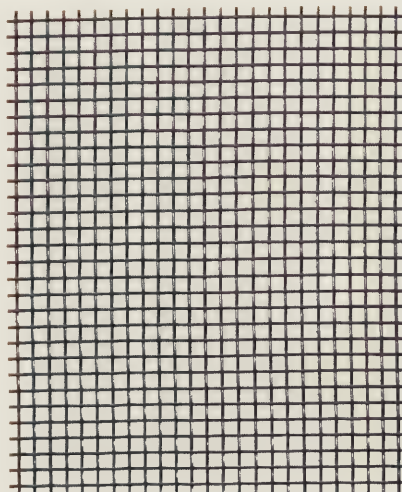
The Tyler Bran Duster Wire Cloth

Code Word	Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch	List Price per Square Foot
Kojev	.0193	30	.014	\$0.42
Kojox	.0156	35	.013	.45
Kolaw	.0140	40	.011	.50
Kolex	.0122	45	.010	.65
Koloz	.0105	50	.0095	.70
Kolub	.0092	55	.009	.85
Komax	.0092	60	.0075	.90
Komey	.0086	64	.007	.95
Komiz	.0075	70	.00675	1.00
Komob	.0070	74	.0065	1.10
Komuc	.0073	80	.00525	1.30
Konay	.0061	90	.005	1.50

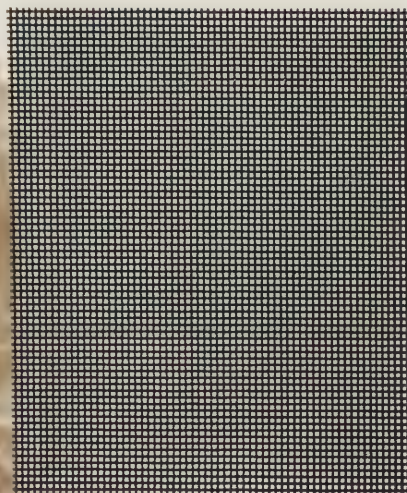
Specify size of wire in decimal of an inch.

See page 9 for gauge number equivalents in decimals.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



12 Mesh; .018 Tinned Mill Screen



30 Mesh; .014 Bran Duster



Light Tinned Wire Cloth

The accompanying table and illustration are of the Tyler Light Tinned Bolting Cloth made from a fine special wire that is tough and will not corrode.

It is recommended for plan sifters, bolters and sieve machines in flour mills.

It has a greater capacity and will outlast silk bolting cloth, and is absolutely rust-proof.

The use of tinned wire cloth for bolting may be an innovation to some millers. To those who want to assure themselves that it is a free bolter and of greater capacity than silk or gritz gauze, The W. S. Tyler Company will accept their trial order for any quantity.

Another very large economy in the use of Tyler Light Tinned Wire Cloth for bolting is its long life—it will greatly outwear silk or gritz gauze. Silk bolting cloth must be frequently patched and renewed, which is a large item of expense in a milling plant.

The W. S. Tyler Company will submit light tinned samples of any mesh or furnish information about its use, but a trial order will be self-convincing as to efficiency and economy.

All widths from 20 to 40 inches are carried in stock.

Light Tinned Wire Cloth

Code Word	Mesh	Equal to Gritz Gauze No.		Equal to Silk Bolt- ing Cloth No.	List Price per Square Foot
		X	XXX		
Konez	16	18	16	—	\$0.25
Konib	18	20	18	0000	.25
Konoc	20	22	20	—	.30
Konud	22	24	22	—	.30
Kopaz	24	26	24	000	.35
Kopeb	26	28	26	—	.35
Kopic	28	30	28	—	.35
Kopod	30	32	30	00	.40
Kopuf	32	34	32	—	.40
Korab	34	36	34	—	.45
Korec	36	38	36	—	.45
Korid	38	40	38	0	.50
Korof	40	42	40	—	.50
Korug	42	44	42	—	.55
Kosac	44	46	44	—	.55
Kosed	46	48	46	1	.65
Kosif	48	50	48	—	.65
Kosog	50	52	50	—	.70
Kosuh	52	54	52	2	.70
Kotad	54	56	54	—	.75
Kotig	56	58	56	3	.75
Kovaf	58	60	58	—	.80
Koveg	60	62	—	4	.80
Kovih	62	64	60	5	.85
Kovoj	64	66	62	—	.85
Kovuk	66	68	64	—	.90
Koweh	68	70	66	6	.90
Kowij	70	72	68	—	.90
Kowok	72	—	70	—	1.00
Kowul	74	—	—	—	1.00
Koyaj	76	—	72	—	1.00
Koyek	78	—	—	7	1.10
Koyil	80	—	—	—	1.10
Kyom	82	—	—	—	1.25
Kyun	84	—	—	—	1.25
Kozak	86	—	—	8	1.25
Kozel	88	—	—	—	1.50
Kozim	90	—	—	9	1.50
Kozon	92	—	—	—	1.75
Kozup	94	—	—	10	1.75

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



64 Mesh; Light Tinned Bolting Cloth

Bolters in Flour Mill

Fourdrinier Wires

That there is economy in the use of Tyler Fourdrinier Wires is proven by the demand from the paper making industry. This is due to the fact that they are dependable and will show greater wearing qualities.

The Tyler Fourdrinier Wires have proven their right to the position they hold in the minds of paper makers—that they are the most reliable of any made. The wires run straight with no inclination to become slack at the edges, which is important to the user. The secret of durability is found in the special composition metal that is used in the make-up of the wire, and by reason of its substantial construction a long life with a large tonnage of paper is assured.

The company has practically substituted for No. 60 mesh what is known as Tyler Special Wires, which is an original combination with slightly heavier wire and finer mesh than the regular No. 60 of other manufacturers. The demand for these Tyler Special Wires has been so great that even with increased capacity it has been quite impossible to make prompt delivery. However, the equipment is being increased still farther and Tyler Special Wires, as well as No. 70 wires, will be supplied with reasonable promptness. Liberal time allowed for the execution of orders, however, will be greatly appreciated.

The Tyler Backing Wires, Cylinder Faces and Washer Wires are herewith listed.

Price List of the Tyler Backing Wires, Cylinder Faces and Washer Wires

Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	List Price per Square Foot	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	List Price per Square Foot
4	\$0.65	24	\$0.60
5	.65	30	.70
6	.60	35	.70
8	.65	40	.65
10	.65	45	.85
12	.60	50	.80
14	.65	60	.85
16	.60	70	1.00
18	.60	80	1.25
20	.55	90	1.50
22	.55	100	1.75

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Fourdrinier Machines for Making Paper

Special Mesh
Fourdrinier Wire

Locomotive Spark Arrester

The wires of this netting are thoroughly and evenly crimped both ways, that is, the warp wire is crimped over and is supported by the shoot wire, and the shoot wire is crimped or arched in the same way over the warp wire. This forms an interlacing and a perfectly rigid screen construction. The wires cannot shift, which is an important precaution under the heavy draft to which front end netting is subjected. What is meant by "Double Crimped" is fully explained and illustrated on pages 20 and 21 of this catalogue.

Netting that is made with the wires crimped one way only has proven unsatisfactory, because the wires shift from their original position and allow large cinders to pass, which cause disastrous results in fire loss. All railroads should specify the Tyler "Double Crimped" Spark Arrester for their locomotive front end netting.

A list is published herewith showing the various meshes and sizes of wire in common use. However, The W. S. Tyler Company supplies netting with square or oblong mesh, and in all sizes according to the specification of the railroad companies.

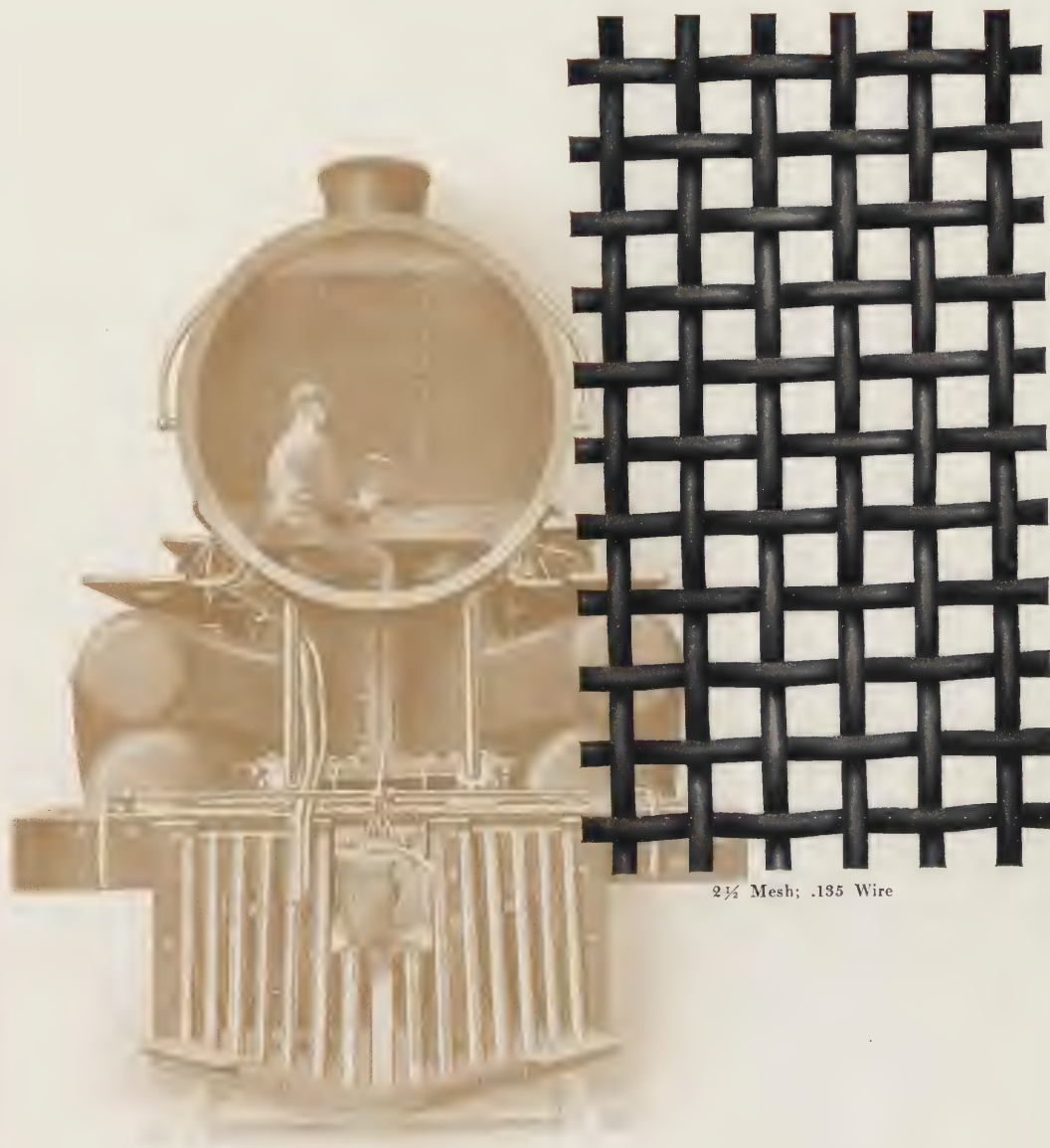
Draftac Spark Arrester

To those interested in locomotive front end netting with oblong openings, The W. S. Tyler Company will send a special booklet showing the advantages of Draftac Spark Arrester.

Standard Sizes of Locomotive Spark Arrester

Size of Opening, Decimal of an Inch	Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch
.338	2	.162
.352	2	.148
.365	2	.135
.372	2	.128
.380	2	.120
.395	2	.105
.238	2½	.162
.252	2½	.148
.265	2½	.135
.272	2½	.128
.280	2½	.120
.290	2½	.110
.295	2½	.105
.302	2½	.098
.308	2½	.092
.185	3	.148
.198	3	.135
.205	3	.128
.213	3	.120
.223	3	.110
.228	3	.105
.235	3	.098
.241	3	.092
.151	3½	.135
.158	3½	.128
.166	3½	.120
.176	3½	.110
.181	3½	.105
.188	3½	.098
.194	3½	.092
.130	4	.120
.140	4	.110
.145	4	.105
.152	4	.098
.158	4	.092
.170	4	.080
.108	5	.092
.120	5	.080
.128	5	.072

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



2 1/2 Mesh; .135 Wire

Galvanized Wire Cloth for Refrigerator Cars

Where wire cloth is constantly subjected to moisture, as in refrigerator cars, its economy in life depends not only upon its original construction but the thoroughness with which it is galvanized.

The first point attacked by rust in wire cloth is at the intersection of the wires.

For refrigerator car work, The W. S. Tyler Company produces a steel wire cloth with the warp and shoot wires thoroughly crimped over and under each other, which in itself gives a tight intersection of the wires. After it is woven, it is given a heavy coating of pure spelter. This not only covers the wires but solders the wire intersections so that no moisture can be retained in them, thereby making it rustproof.

The company is prepared to galvanize cloth after it is woven, up to and including 8 mesh. Where a finer mesh is required, it is necessary to weave the cloth from galvanized wire, because in fine meshes the openings stop up if subjected to the spelter bath. The accompanying list includes the meshes best adapted for use in refrigerator cars.

Ventilator Cloth

The Tyler Double Crimped Ventilator Wire Cloth is made from brass, copper or bronze wire and the accompanying list includes desirable meshes for use in deck lights.

Railroads having a standard specification for ventilator cloth should show the mesh both ways and the diameter of the wire expressed in the decimal fraction of an inch. For instance, 30 x 30 mesh, .011 copper wire cloth.

Standard Sizes of Galvanized Wire Cloth for Refrigerator Cars

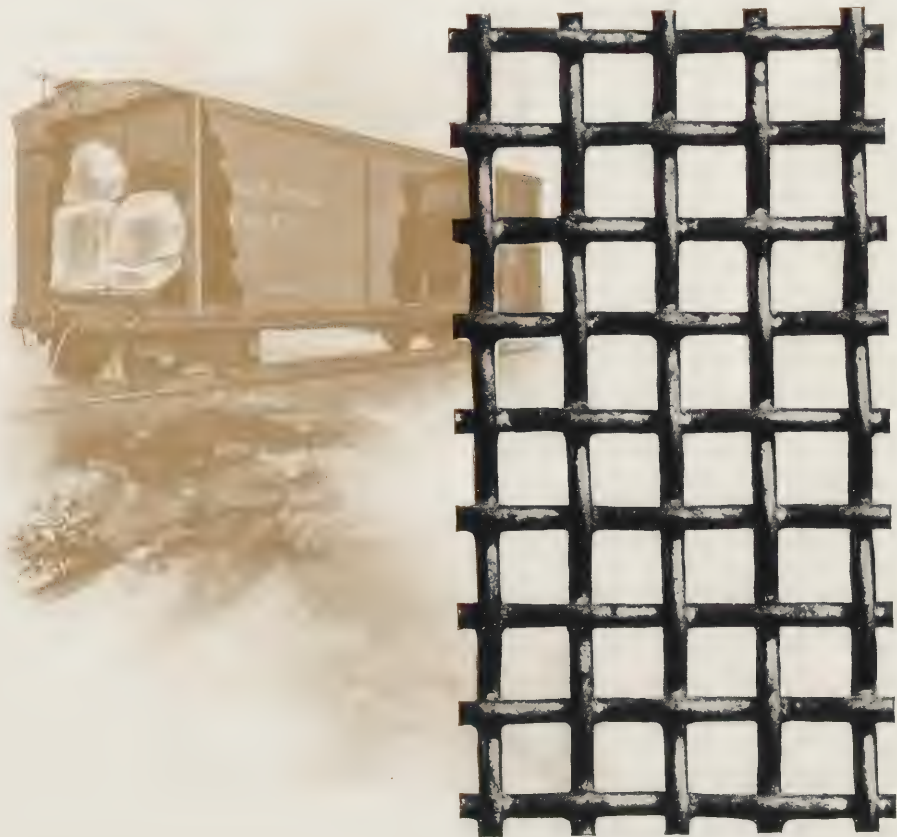
Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch
2 x 2	.135
2 x 2	.120
2 x 2	.105
2 x 2	.080
2 x 2	.063
3 x 3	.063
3 x 3	.054
4 x 4	.063
4 x 4	.047
5 x 5	.063
5 x 5	.054
5 x 5	.047

Standard Sizes of Ventilator Wire Cloth

Number of Meshes per Lineal Inch	Diameter of Wire, Decimal of an Inch
18 x 18	.017
20 x 20	.018
20 x 20	.016
24 x 24	.0135
24 x 24	.012
24 x 24	.011
30 x 30	.012
30 x 30	.011
36 x 36	.010
40 x 40	.010
40 x 40	.009

All of the above sizes are made in brass, copper and bronze wire.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



2 Mesh; .120 Galvanized After Weaving

Ton-Cap Screen

TON-CAP is a screen with oblong opening especially designed to present the greatest possible discharging or screening surface. In this, it represents what the name indicates "tonnage-capacity" in handling all screenable material.

Like other Tyler products TON-CAP is the result of building a screen by skilled labor and special treatment especially suited for the service required.

TON-CAP Screen is now used throughout the various countries of the world and every feature of it has been invented and introduced by The W. S. Tyler Company.

Naturally there are some very important reasons for the extensive use of TON-CAP Screen. These reasons are found in the results produced, some of which are shown in the following:

In the first place, a greater tonnage will pass through the screen each day.

In the second place, when applied to crushing machines the sizing will show less coarse and less fine particles than is secured through other types of screen. In other words, a greater volume of the sizing is found in the middles instead of the extremely coarse or extremely fine particles.

In the third place, the quality or texture of the screen is such that it will produce very good service in wear.

In the fourth place, TON-CAP Screen is quite free from blinding or clogging, as there is practically no tendency of the particles to cling in the openings.

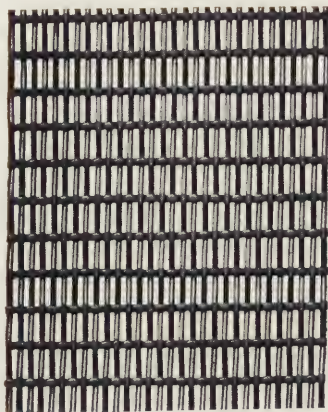
The most important result produced by TON-CAP Screen, however, is the increased tonnage and this is primarily due to the greater air space or discharge area.

Where screens of less discharge area than TON-CAP are used on crushing machines, many of the particles small enough to pass the opening are thrown against the blank portion of the screen and bound back to be recrushed, while with TON-CAP Screen, the discharge area is so great that the particles pass the opening as soon as reduced to sufficient size.

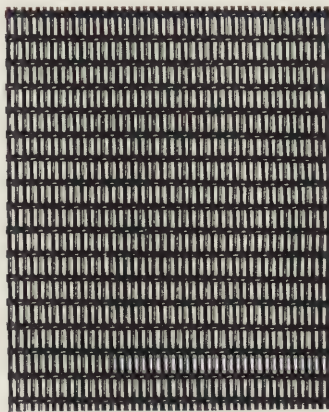
The TON-CAP idea is fast being established in the minds of screen users everywhere, as there are large profits to be had from the additional tonnage produced by TON-CAP Screen.

A TON-CAP catalogue listing the various numbers will be mailed upon request.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



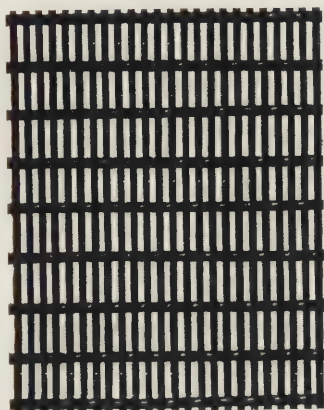
No. 28 Ton-Cap



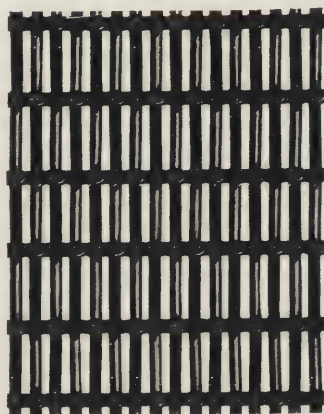
No. 145 Ton-Cap



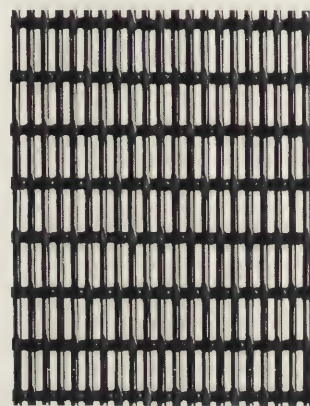
No. 156 Ton-Cap



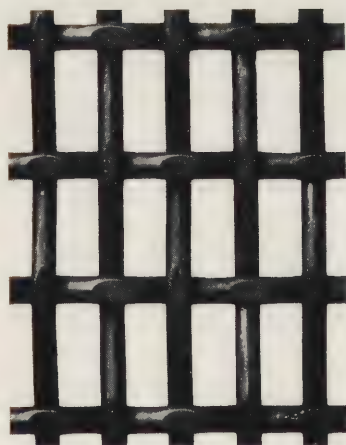
No. 89 Ton-Cap



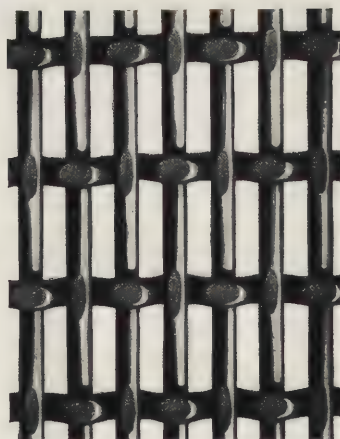
No. 57 Ton-Cap



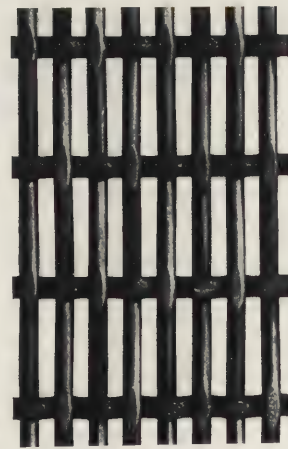
No. 77 Ton-Cap



No. 14 Ton-Cap



No. 23 Ton-Cap



No. 368 Ton-Cap

Discharge Area

The illustrations on the opposite page indicate the greater discharge area of Tyler TON-CAP Screen over punched sheet metal screens of either the round or slotted type.

The No. 93 TON-CAP Screen in the upper illustration has .367 square inches of discharging area per square inch of screen. In one square foot of the screen, there would be 53 square inches of discharging area. The No. 6 diagonal slot screen to produce the same sized product has only .160 square inches of discharge area per square inch, or 23 square inches of discharge area per square foot of screen. In other words, the No. 93 TON-CAP Screen has 129 per cent more air space or discharging area than the No. 6 diagonal slot screen. The small squares on the opposite page showing the .367 square inches and .160 square inches are drawn to scale and indicate the relative amount of discharging area per square inch in each of these types of screen.

In the lower illustration, the No. 38 TON-CAP Screen has a discharge area of .420 square inches per square inch of screen, or $60\frac{5}{10}$ square inches discharge area per square foot as against the 3 mm. round perforated plate with .219 square inches discharge area per square inch of screen or $31\frac{5}{10}$ square inches discharge area per square foot. This is a difference in favor of No. 38 TON-CAP Screen of 92 per cent in air space or discharging surface. The small squares drawn to scale representing the .420 square inches and .219 square inches of discharge area will picture to the eye the advantage of using TON-CAP Screen where capacity is required.

From these figures and illustrations, it will easily be seen why TON-CAP has replaced perforated metal wherever tonnage-capacity is an important feature in handling products to be screened.

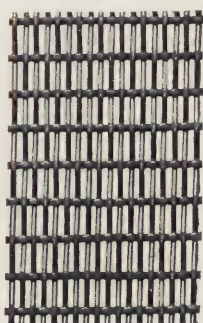
The efficiency of TON-CAP Screen depends primarily on its immense discharging area—the blank surface being reduced to a minimum. In TON-CAP Screen, this capacity is obtained without sacrificing the life of the screen. Every hole punched in a sheet of metal weakens it just that much—the closer the openings, the weaker the screen. In woven wire the strength of the wire is not impaired in weaving but in a given size of wire, the closer the openings the stronger the screen becomes.

Comparison of Discharge Area

Width of Slot .027-Inch



.367 Sq. In.
Discharge Area in
1 Sq. In.



No. 93 TON-CAP

.367 Sq. In. Discharge Area per Sq. In.
53. Sq. In. Discharge Area per Sq. Ft.

Width of Slot .027-Inch



.160 Sq. In.
Discharge Area in
1 Sq. In.



No. 6 DIAGONAL SLOT (25 Mesh)

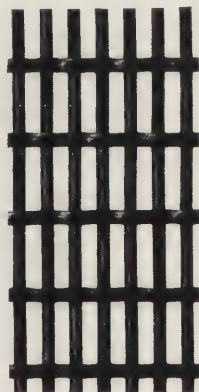
.160 Sq. In. Discharge Area per Sq. In.
23. Sq. In. Discharge Area per Sq. Ft.

No. 93 TON-CAP has 129 per cent more air space or discharging area than No. 6 Diagonal Slot to produce the same sized product.

In one square foot of screen No. 93 TON-CAP has 30 square inches more of air space than the Diagonal Slot Screen.



.420 Sq. In.
Discharge Area in
1 Sq. In.

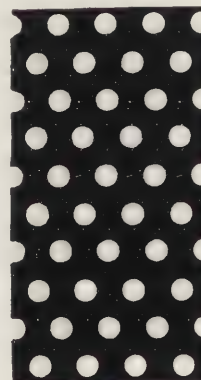


No. 38 TON-CAP

.420 Sq. In. of Discharge Area per Sq. In.
60.5 Sq. In. of Discharge Area per Sq. Ft.



.219 Sq. In.
Discharge Area in
1 Sq. In.



3 MM. ROUND HOLE

.219 Sq. In. of Discharge Area per Sq. In.
31.5 Sq. In. of Discharge Area per Sq. Ft.

No. 38 TON-CAP Screen has 92 per cent more air space or discharging surface than 3 mm. Round Hole to produce the same sized product.

In one square foot of screen No. 38 TON-CAP has 29 square inches of air space more than the punched metal.

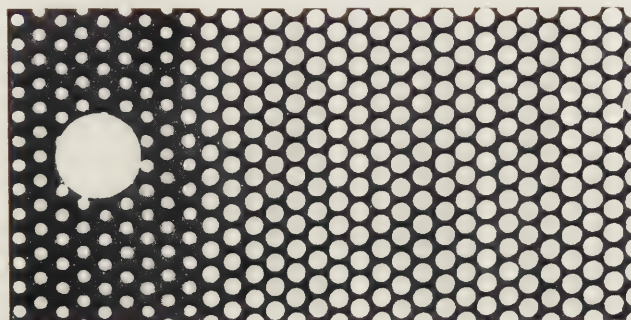
Effect of Screen Wear on Sizing

The effect of wear on TON-CAP Screen as compared with perforated sheets is illustrated on the opposite page. These illustrations show reproductions of actual specimens as they were found before and after using.

The illustration at the top of the page is especially interesting, as it shows that the round hole opening before the screen was discarded wore to more than twice the size of the original opening. Then, too, in the second illustration from the top of the page, the effect of wear is shown on oblong opening perforated screens. The openings in the perforated metal present a raw cut surface which is easily worn away by the material being screened. This wear produces large polliwog-shaped openings which allow coarse particles to pass the screen. Each day these openings increase and the sizing becomes steadily larger and more irregular. The lower illustration on the opposite page will show the advantage of TON-CAP Screen in this connection because the openings remain practically the same throughout the screen life. The drawing process of the wire produces a smooth, hard surface which resists abrasion, thus the material passing the screen does not wear away the wire to any considerable extent, therefore, the spaces between the wires of TON-CAP do not enlarge perceptibly while in service.

From the foregoing, the effect of screen wear on sizing is very apparent, as the first consideration in securing uniform sizing is to be certain that the size of opening does not vary greatly during the life of the screen. If there is a tendency for the openings to wear larger than the original, the screened product becomes too coarse for its intended use. For instance, in the milling of ore, when the point of best extraction is reached, the sizing cannot be varied without losing some of the mineral value.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

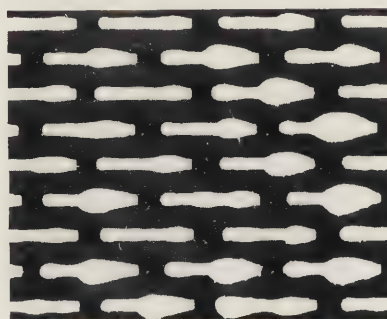


Not Worn
(Where attached to frame.)

Worn



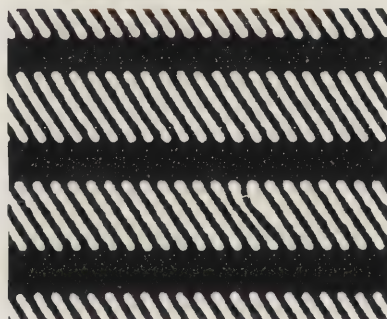
New Screen



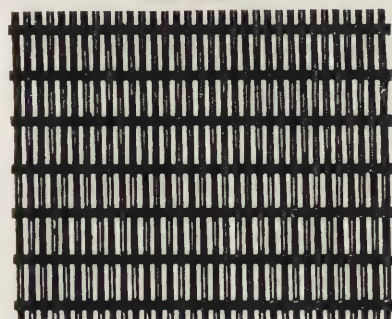
Same Screen Worn (Poliwogs)



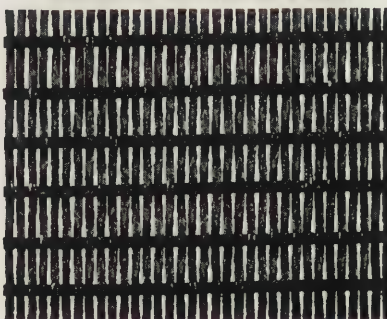
New Screen



Same Screen Worn (In use 8 days)



New Ton-Cap



Worn Ton-Cap (In use 10 days)

Ton-Cap for Trommel or Revolving Screens

In times past it has been a very difficult matter to secure a satisfactory screen for trommel work. Often a thick, heavy perforated plate was used with a view of withstanding the severe wear, but the tonnage-capacity of the trommel is seriously reduced by the use of such a screen.

The importance, therefore, of developing a TON-CAP Screen for this service was apparent and the problem has been solved so satisfactorily that many patrons are reaping the benefits from the use of TON-CAP for this work.

Not only can TON-CAP be supplied to show satisfactory wear but the important feature of greatly increased tonnage-capacity is found in the result of using TON-CAP for trommel work.

Orders for heavy TON-CAP Screens should show diameter of trommel or revolving reel so that they may be formed to circle.

In size of sections specified, make the length sufficient for satisfactory lap or if the diameter of the reel is stated, the amount for lap can be estimated.

Where TON-CAP Screen is to replace another type, describe explicitly the screen in use, including thickness, also shape and size of opening.

Ton-Cap for Cement Screens

TON-CAP Screen is now being used quite extensively on the various machines for manufacturing cement.

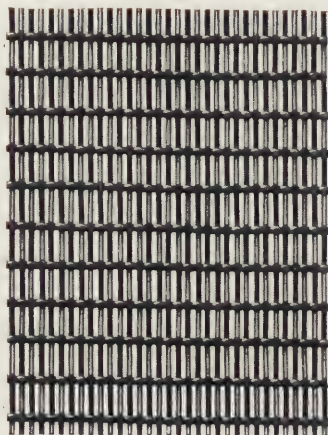
Some years ago Ball Mills were equipped generally with wire screen made from light wire because otherwise the openings would clog. The light wire naturally resulted in short life of screen, but since the introduction of TON-CAP for Ball Mill work, it has been found possible to use a heavier wire and get a very satisfactory life of screen with equal or greater tonnage.

Mills that grind cement clinker into the finished product can be advantageously equipped with TON-CAP Screen, resulting in a very satisfactory life of screen and tonnage-capacity. Then, too, excellent returns have been reported where TON-CAP Screen is used on mills for grinding coal.

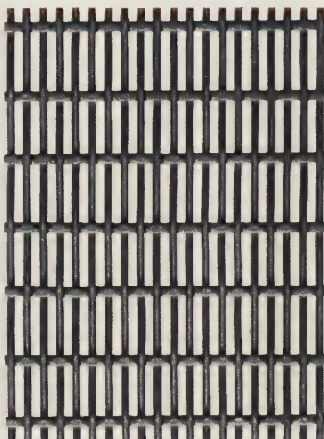
The Company invites an experiment with TON-CAP Screen for various cement mill uses and will gladly co-operate in selecting a screen that will produce the results desired. In making the first experiment, it is a good plan to order only a few pieces and thus avoid having larger amounts on hand that may not meet all the existing conditions.

Where TON-CAP is to replace another type of screen, it is well to accompany the order with a sample of the screen in use. Each TON-CAP Screen is designated by a number to avoid complicated specifications and this number should be shown on repeat orders. It is also well to remember that TON-CAP Screen cannot be supplied in rolls, therefore, it is necessary to state the length and width of sections in which the screen is to be used.

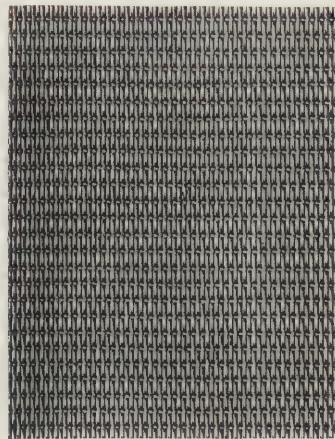
THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



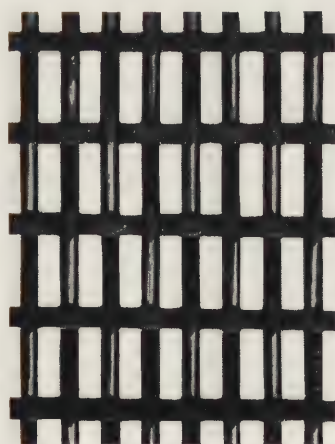
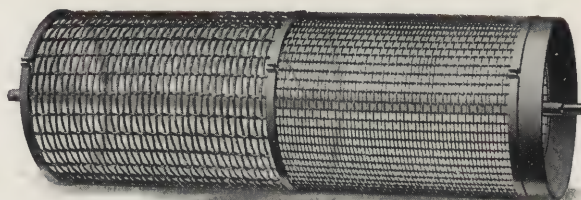
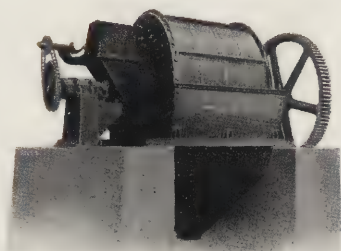
No. 295 Ton-Cap



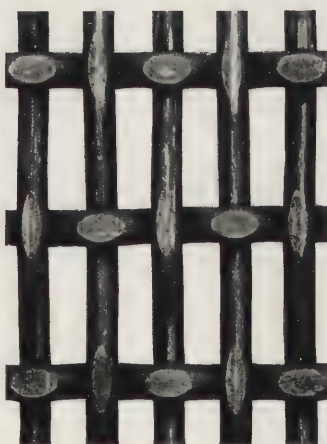
No. 66 Ton-Cap



No. 184 Ton-Cap



No. 40 Ton-Cap



No. 390 Ton-Cap



No. 451 Ton-Cap

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



The Tyler Riddles

The Tyler Riddles are much stronger than the ordinary riddles used in foundries. The rims are selected rock elm or oak and the bottoms are so securely fastened that the wire cloth does not sag. They can be supplied in steel, galvanized or brass and with or without cross-bars as desired.

The Tyler Extra Heavy Miner's Riddles are used for screening coal, small castings, etc. They are made 20 or 22 inches in diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, and extra heavy material is used throughout their construction.

				Steel	Galvanized	Brass
16-inch, per dozen	.	.	.	\$	\$	\$
18-inch, per dozen	.	.	.			
20-inch, per dozen	.	.	.			
18-inch Farmers', per dozen	\$
15-inch oat sieves, per dozen	
2 cross wires	No charge
3 cross wires	\$	extra, per dozen
4 cross wires	\$	extra, per dozen

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



The Tyler Coal Screen Oak Frame

No. 1

2' 4" wide x 6' 0" high, screening surface, 2' 0" x 4' 0"

No. 2

2' 10" wide x 6' 0" high, screening surface, 2' 6" x 4' 0"

The Tyler Sand Screen White Pine Frame

No. 1

2' 4" wide x 6' 0" high, screening surface, 2' 0" x 4' 6"

No. 2

2' 0" wide x 6' 0" high, screening surface, 1' 8" x 4' 6"

Meshes Carried in Stock

$\frac{1}{4}$ " opening .135" wire
 $\frac{3}{8}$ " opening .148" wire
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " opening .162" wire
 $\frac{5}{8}$ " opening .177" wire

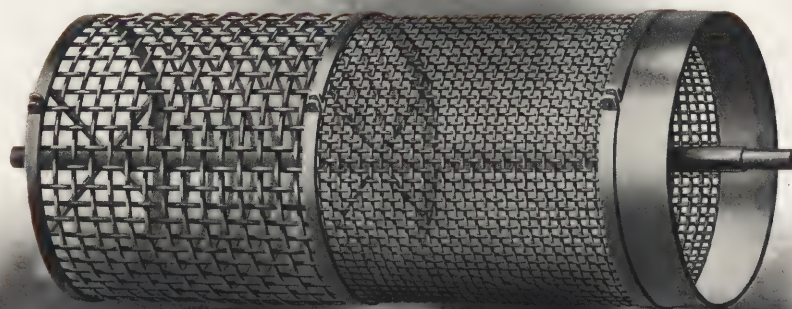
$\frac{3}{4}$ " opening .192" wire
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " opening .207" wire
1 " opening .225" wire
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " opening .244" wire

Meshes Carried in Stock

3 Mesh .120" wire, space between wires..... .213"
4 Mesh .105" wire, space between wires..... .145"
5 Mesh .092" wire, space between wires..... .108"

Any Special Size or Mesh to Order

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Tyler Revolving Screens

The Tyler Heavy Screen Cloth is used in covering revolving screens, which guarantees durability. The company has built many of these special screens which are now being operated successfully in coal mining as well as for grading gravel and crushed stone. They are especially adapted for separating coal from dust, and work much faster than a steel screen with perforated holes.

The W. S. Tyler Company is prepared to furnish any size to order and quote prices agreeable to specifications. Journal boxes, sprockets or gears will be furnished to suit given dimensions, and each detail should be carefully stated to avoid any misunderstanding that is liable to occur in construction.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



THIS trade-mark is on the tags attached to all rolls and separate pieces of Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth. It means that the meshes count the same both ways; if it is 30 mesh one way, it is 30 mesh the other, and not off in the count from two to four meshes. It means that if .016 wire is specified, it will be .016 in both warp and shoot. It means that the wires of both warp and shoot are thoroughly crimped over and under each other to prevent their shifting from position, as long as the screen is in use. It means that the wire employed in the screen is especially prepared with a view of producing "long life." It means that this mark on a screen is a guarantee that it is backed by the Tyler organization.

Like all products of quality, the Tyler Double Crimped Wire Cloth is being imitated. Just as good as "the Tyler" is a favorite argument made to screen users, but like all other substitutes the "just as good" screen has never shown equal service to "the Tyler." The above trade-mark on a roll of cloth or piece of screen is a guarantee against imitations.

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



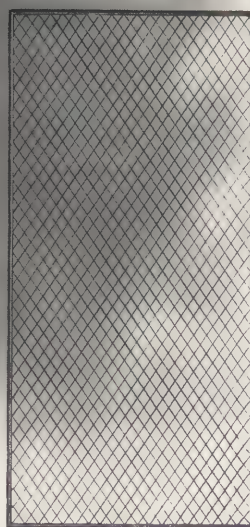
No. 124



No. 122



No. 125



No. 121

Wire Guards

Ornamental Iron and Bronze

Bronze Doors	Stairs
Entrances	Grilles
Corridors	Lamps
Porte-cochères	Tablets
Store Fronts	Gates
Marquise	Fences
Elevator Cars	Wickets
Elevator Enclosures	Veranda Railings
Bank Railings	Altar Railings
Office Railings	Counter Railings
Vault Railings	Floor Railings
Stair Railings	Window Guards
Balcony Railings	Window Signs

The W. S. Tyler Company conducts a separate department for the manufacture of ornamental iron and bronze. A high excellency of workmanship is shown in all products of this department, and any specifications can be carried out in the minutest detail to please the most exacting taste or requirement.

Correspondence is invited with a view of supplying catalogues illustrating ornamental iron and bronze work, or any information that may be desired.

Telegraph and Cable Code

There is a code word shown for each mesh and size of wire listed in the tables in this catalogue.

The code word in the steel and iron tables indicates the mesh and size of wire, also that steel wire is desired. If iron or galvanized cloth is required, use the code word and follow it with the code word for Iron or Galvanized, as the case may be; for instance, "FAYUK LULUR" would mean 3 mesh .080, galvanized.

The code word in the brass, copper and bronze tables indicates the mesh and size of wire, also that brass cloth is desired. If copper, bronze or phosphor bronze is required, use the code word and follow it with the code word for Copper, Bronze or Phosphor Bronze, as the case may be. "GUXIF LUKIM" would mean 10 mesh .041, copper wire cloth.

Each code word contains five letters. In sending cable messages two words can be run together and sent as one word.

Specimens of Code Messages

Labil Ladur Lemel Loluw Fesup
Ship us by freight 8 rolls, 150 feet long, 48 inches wide, 6 mesh .072 steel.

Labaj Lenop Lofup Ludef Hohut Lulem
Ship us by express 600 feet, 23 1/2 inches wide, 30 mesh .016 phosphor bronze.

The W. S. Tyler Company, Cable Address—"Tyler Cleveland"

Code Words for Ordering Wire Cloth

Code Word			Code Word		
Labaj	.	Ship us by express	Labyr	.	Ship by boat to
Labeb	.	Ship by express to	Lacak	.	Ship us by express, C. O. D.
Labil	.	Ship us by freight	Lacel	.	Ship us by freight, S. D. vs.
Labom	.	Ship by freight to			B. L.
Labun	.	Ship us by boat	Lacim	.	Duplicate our order of

Table Indicating Number of Rolls or Pieces

Code Word	No. of Rolls or Pieces	Code Word	No. of Rolls or Pieces	Code Word	No. of Rolls or Pieces	Code Word	No. of Rolls or Pieces
Lacon	2	Lafip	11	Laher	20	Lajuw	50
Lacup	3	Lafor	12	Lahis	21	Lajyx	100
Ladal	4	Lafus	13	Lahot	22	Lajza	200
Ladem	5	Lagan	14	Lahuv	23	Lakab	300
Ladin	6	Lagep	15	Lahyw	24	Lakaf	500
Ladop	7	Lagir	16	Lajar	25	Lakag	800
Ladur	8	Lagos	17	Lajes	30	Lakah	1000
Lafam	9	Lagut	18	Lajit	35		
Lafen	10	Lahap	19	Lajov	40		

THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Table of Feet Indicating Length of Roll or Piece

Code Word	No. of Ft.	Code Word	No. of Ft.	Code Word	No. of Ft.	Code Word	No. of Ft.
Lakas	2	Lasaz	30	Lebay	58	Lehoj	86
Laket	3	Laseb	31	Lebez	59	Lehuk	87
Lakiv	4	Lasic	32	Lebib	60	Lejeh	88
Lakow	5	Lasod	33	Leboc	61	Lejli	89
Lakux	6	Lasuf	34	Lebud	62	Lejok	90
Lalat	7	Latab	35	Lecaz	63	Lejul	91
Lalev	8	Latec	36	Leceb	64	Lekah	92
Lalox	9	Latid	37	Lecic	65	Lekik	93
Laluy	10	Latof	38	Lecod	66	Lekol	94
Lamav	11	Latug	39	Lecuf	67	Lekum	95
Lamew	12	Lavac	40	Ledab	68	Lelaj	96
Lamix	13	Laved	41	Ledec	69	Lelek	97
Lamoy	14	Lavif	42	Ledid	70	Lelil	98
Lamuz	15	Lavog	43	Ledof	71	Lelom	99
Lanaw	16	Lavuh	44	Ledug	72	Lelun	100
Lanex	17	Lawad	45	Lefac	73	Lemak	125
Lanoz	18	Lawef	46	Lefed	74	Lemel	150
Lanub	19	Lawig	47	Lefef	75	Lemim	175
Lapax	20	Lawoh	48	Lefog	76	Lemon	200
Lapey	21	Lawuj	49	Lefuh	77	Lemup	250
Lapiz	22	Laxaf	50	Lefud	78	Lenal	300
Lapob	23	Laxeg	51	Lefef	79	Lenem	400
Lapuc	24	Laxih	52	Lefig	80	Lenin	500
Laray	25	Laxuk	53	Lefoh	81	Lenop	600
Larez	26	Lazah	54	Lefuj	82	Lenur	700
Larib	27	Lazak	55	Lefaf	83	Lepam	800
Laroc	28	Lazol	56	Leheg	84	Lepen	900
Larud	29	Lazum	57	Lehih	85	Lepip	1000

Table of Inches Indicating Width of Roll or Piece in Inches

Code Word	Inches	Code Word	Inches	Code Word	Inches	Code Word	Inches
Lobag	5	Logem	25	Loles	45	Loroz	65
Lobeh	6	Login	26	Lolit	46	Lorub	66
Lobij	7	Logop	27	Lolov	47	Losax	67
Lobok	8	Logur	28	Loluw	48	Losey	68
Lobul	9	Loham	29	Loluw	49	Losig	69
Locah	10	Lohen	30	Lomas	50	Losob	70
Locik	11	Lohip	31	Lomet	51	Lotay	71
Locol	12	Lohor	32	Lomiv	52	Lotez	72
Locum	13	Lohus	33	Lomux	53	Lotib	73
Lodak	14	Lohan	34	Lomat	54	Lotoc	74
Lodej	15	Lojan	35	Lonev	55	Lotud	75
Lodil	16	Lojep	36	Lonox	56	Lovaz	76
Lodom	17	Lojir	37	Lonuy	57	Loveb	77
Lodun	18	Lojos	38	Lopav	58	Lovic	78
Lofak	19	Lojut	39	Lopew	59	Lovod	79
Lofel	20	Lokap	40	Lopix	60	Lovuf	80
Lofim	21	Loker	41	Lopoy	61	Lowab	81
Lofon	22	Lokis	42	Lopuz	62	Lowec	82
Lofup	23	Lokot	43	Loraw	63	Lowid	83
Logal	24	Lokuv	44	Lorex	64	Lowof	84

Table of Fractions Either of Inches or Feet

Code Word	Fraction	Code Word	Fraction	Code Word	Fraction	Code Word	Fraction
Lubab	$\frac{1}{16}$	Luced	$\frac{1}{8}$	Ludig	$\frac{9}{16}$	Lugeh	$\frac{13}{16}$
Lubec	$\frac{1}{8}$	Lucif	$\frac{3}{8}$	Ludoh	$\frac{7}{8}$	Lugij	$\frac{5}{8}$
Lubid	$\frac{3}{8}$	Lucog	$\frac{5}{8}$	Luduj	$\frac{5}{8}$	Lugok	$\frac{7}{8}$
Lubof	$\frac{1}{4}$	Lucuh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lufaf	$\frac{2}{3}$	Lugul	$\frac{11}{16}$
Lubug	$\frac{1}{8}$	Ludad	$\frac{1}{8}$	Lufih	$\frac{1}{8}$	Luhah	$\frac{1}{16}$
Lucac	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ludef	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lugag	$\frac{3}{4}$		

Table Indicating Materials

Code Word	Material	Code Word	Material	Code Word	Material
Lujom	Steel	Lukon	Tinned Brass	Lulin	Tinned
Lukak	Iron	Lukup	Tinned Copper	Lulop	Light Tinned
Lukel	Brass	Lulal	Bronze	Lulur	Galvanized
Lukim	Copper	Lulem	Phosphor Bronze		

TERMS

ALL prices made by The W. S. Tyler Company are subject to change without notice. Terms of payment are explicitly stated on invoices, and when overdue are subject to sight draft.

The right is reserved in all cases to add interest from date, or average date, of invoices when past due.

Orders for wire cloth executed in compliance with specifications as to length, width, mesh and size of wire, and shipped according to instructions, cannot be exchanged or returned to us for credit.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

THE immense capacity of The W. S. Tyler Works makes possible the quick handling of large or small orders. Furthermore, The W. S. Tyler Company's plant is most conveniently located for the handling of shipments promptly. The works are situated in the very heart of the raw material district, which is important, notwithstanding that much of the raw product is prepared in the company's plant.

The company has at its disposal the following railroad facilities, as well as the lake steamers to all lake ports:

Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad.

Erie Railroad.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

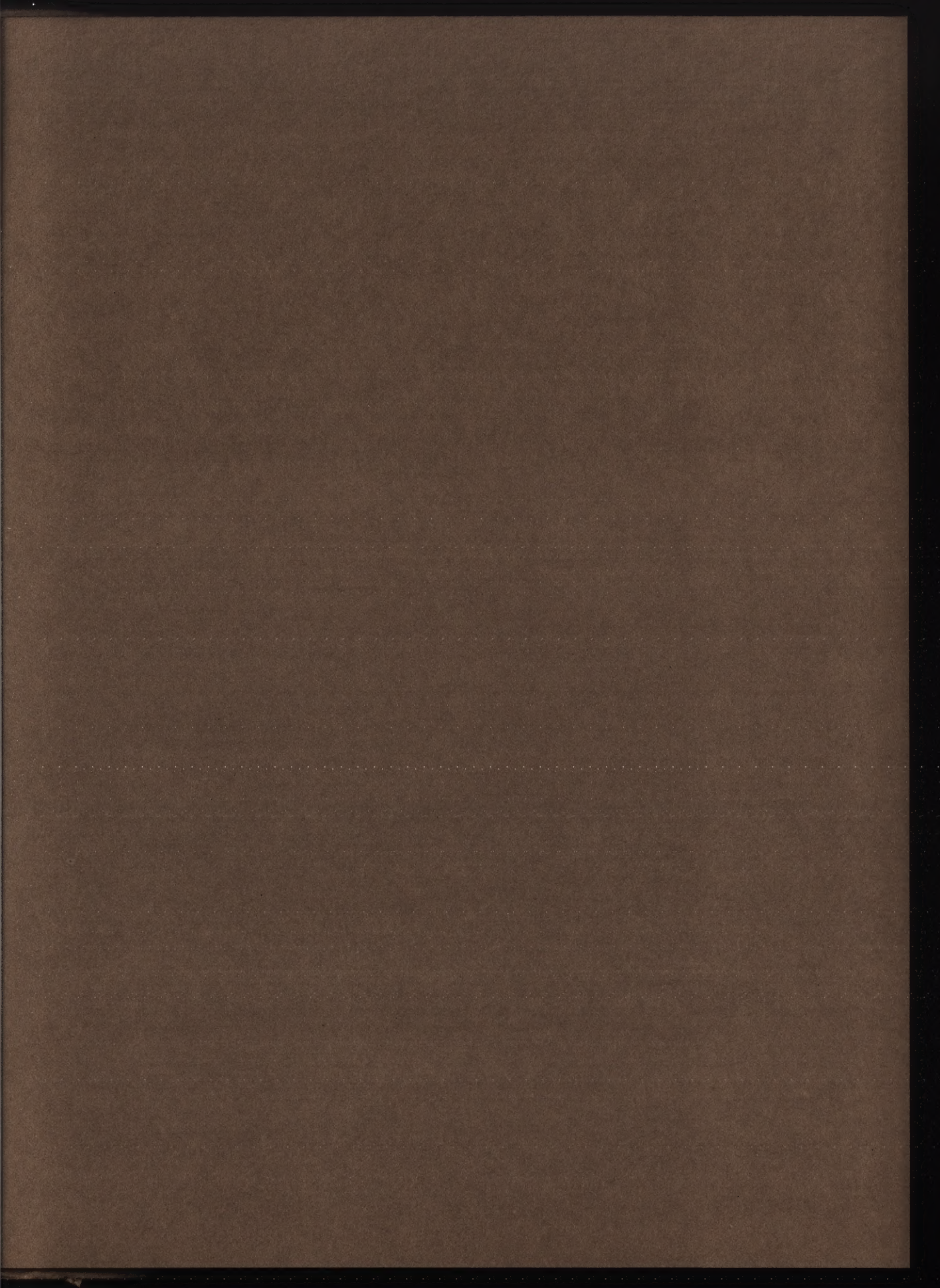
By means of a switch which connects these roads directly with the works, car load shipments can be handled with remarkable promptness.

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